SECOND EDITION. **Newport Daily News.** SECOND EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1891. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR

JAPANESE GOODS!

Which comprise choice Vases, Bowls, Plates, Saucers, Coffee Cups and Saucers, Candlesticks, Flower Pots, Butter Plates, Teapots, China Boxes, Fans, etc.

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KAZANJIAN & CO.

☞This is our last season and it will be a very brief one.

First Edition.

THREE OCLOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH

To the Associated Press.

IN SANTA BARBARA.

President Harrison Welcomed with Hearty Good Cheers.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., April 25.—It seemed as if the entire population was gathered at the station to cheer President Harrison on the occasion of his visit to Santa Barbara last evening. A procession was formed, composed of a cavalcade of Spanish citizens in their native costumes, the Grand Army and a brigade of children in gaily decorated carriages. The party was first escorted to the Promenade Des Anglais, where they witnessed a battle of flowers, a spectacle new to this country, but familiar in France during Carnival week. The President and party viewed the picturesque battle from a grand stand covered with flowers. When this part of the program was concluded, and truce declared, the President and party were escorted by the late combatants and a cavalcade of ladies and gentlemen in Spanish costumes to the old Santa Barbara mission. Here they were received by the superior and his assistants and shown through that historic edifice. The procession then escorted the President and party to the Arlington Hotel, where dinner was provided, after which the President held a public reception in the parlor of the hotel. There was a large crowd in attendance, but the usual handshaking was omitted. After the reception a ball took place at the hotel, during which there were several old-fashioned Spanish dances by the ladies in costume. This was followed by a banquet to the President, Secretary Rusk, Postmaster General Wanamaker and Governor Markham and staff. At the same time Mrs. Harrison and the ladies accompanying her were entertained by a number of ladies of Santa Barbara at supper.

ARKANSAS ELECTION OFFICERS

Charged with Stuffing Ballot Boxes and Falsifying Returns.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 25.—It has been learned upon reliable authority that the federal grand jury returned indictments against Walter C. Wells, R. A. Baird, Green Robert, Wood Rainwater and C. E. Bell, charging them with stuffing ballot boxes and falsifying the returns at the last Congressional election held at Morrilltown, Ark., when Breckinridge and Langly were candidates. Rainwater and Bell were the clerks of election and the others the judges. All are well and favorably known in the locality in which they lived.

AN INSURANCE WAR.

Minnesota's Commissioner Threatens New York.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 25.—The cancellation of the license of the St. Paul German Insurance Company by the insurance department of New York has developed a remarkable war between the departments of the two states, which threatens very serious results. Clarence H. Smith, insurance commissioner of Minnesota, yesterday sent the following telegram to the insurance department at Albany:—"I demand that you revoke your cancellation of the license of the St. Paul German Insurance Company to transact business in New York state and re-instate said company forthwith, giving it thirty or sixty days to replace any securities to which you object upon technical grounds. These very securities have been thoroughly investigated by this department in conjunction with the attorney general of this state, and have been found absolutely good and available. If your department refuses to comply with this reasonable request by reinstating that company, this department will be forced by public opinion to take similar action under our retaliatory law against several companies of New York state now licensed to transact business in Minnesota.

HIS DEATH AVENGED.

A Murderer Taken from the Jail in Walla Walla and Shot by Masked Soldiers.

WALLA WALLA, Washington, April 25.—D. J. Hunt, the slayer of Private Miller, Wednesday night, was shot last evening by soldiers from the garrison and fell in the court house yard, riddled with sixteen bullets, four of which entered his head. Early in the evening Sheriff McFarland received intelligence that an attempt would be made to lynch Hunt, and in company with Prosecuting Attorney Blandford he repaired to the garrison and told Colonel Compton what he feared and asked him for assistance. This the colonel promised to give by having check rolls called after taps. The sheriff returned and engaged a number of extra guards, but all of them had not arrived, when a crowd of probably seventy soldiers appeared and demanded that the officers open the doors of the jail. When this demand was refused the soldiers began work on the doors with hammers and chisels. Finding this slow work they threatened to use dynamite. Further resistance then being useless, the doors were opened and thirty or forty cocked revolvers were levelled at the heads of all inside and the keys to the cells demanded. These were given them, and when Hunt's cell was shown them they quickly took him out to the court yard and shot him.

Excitement was intense and a crowd of two thousand people surged about the street in front of the jail until after midnight. Immediately after the shooting the soldiers went to their quarters and it will be difficult to identify those concerned in the shooting, though many were not masked. The soldiers virtually took charge of the town and would allow no one to pass along the streets in the vicinity of the jail. They also compelled merchants to put out the lights in their places of business. The provocation which led to this extraordinary outbreak on the part of the soldiers had its origin a few days ago. Hunt, who was a gambler, met Miller last Wednesday night in a saloon. The two began drinking and soon became involved in a quarrel. Hunt drew his revolver and fatally shot the soldier.

HAYTI'S REFUSAL.

The United States Unable to Secure a Coaling Station at Mole St. Nicholas.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A Herald special from Port Au Prince says:—"Acting Rear Admiral Walker, in command of the United States squadron of evolution, sailed today for Chesapeake bay, and it is announced that the Haytien government has refused to grant the United States the lease of the proposed coaling station at Mole St. Nicholas. Admiral Gherardi, commanding the United States squadron of the North Atlantic, had charge of the negotiations, and it was believed that the arrival here a few days ago of Admiral Walker's command, in addition to Gherardi's force, previously here, indicated that the United States intended to back up the demand with sufficient show of force to insure the consent of Hayti and prevent a coveted port from falling into French control. If such was the intention the result has proved a failure.

The British and the Manipuris.

SIMLA, April 25.—A despatch from the front says that the British forces advancing on Manipur met and engaged a force of about one thousand Manipuris on the 23d inst. The latter began hostilities by opening fire upon the British column. The latter replied with the fire of their field artillery, and the enemy fled in disorder. Several messengers from the tribesmen have arrived in the British camp suing for peace for the insurgents.

Offer Their Creditors Forty Cents on a Dollar.

MONCTON, N. B., April 25.—James H. Dunlap & Co., wholesale grocers and flour merchants, have offered forty cents on the dollar. Their liabilities are $35,000; assets, including book debts, said to be $40,000.

Burned to Death in her House.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 25.—About 5 o'clock this morning the house occupied by Mrs. Ebenezer Wyatt, aged eighty-two, at No. 5 Hill street, was discovered on fire. Her son, who resides in an adjoining house, tried to extinguish the flames, but the smoke was so dense that he was unable to enter the room occupied by Mrs. Wyatt. When the fire was quenched the body of the old lady was found burned from head to foot. The appearance of the room indicated that she had risen from the bed and gone to a closet for medicine, but had sustained a shock and in falling overturned the table, on which was a lighted lamp.

VON MOLTKE'S DEATH.

All Germany Mourning the Demise of the Great Soldier.

BERLIN, April 25.—Field Marshal Count Von Moltke died in the study of his official residence on the Konigesplatz. He appeared to be in his usual health early yesterday evening. He supped as usual and his appetite was good. All the officers of the general staff were informed of his death and they all assembled at the dead soldier's house before daylight. The Emperor, who was at Wartburg, was promptly informed of the veteran field marshal's death and immediately telegraphed expressions of sympathy to the family of the dead soldier. All the German Princes and noted personages of the empire are sending messages of condolence to the residence of Count Von Moltke. The will of the Count states that he desires that his burial should take place at Cretseau, where his wife and child are buried. The funeral, if the count's requests are followed, is to be strictly private; but it is thought possible that the Emperor will override the dead soldier's wish in this respect and that his funeral will be made the occasion for a grand military display.

It was the intention of Count Von Moltke to leave this city early next week for the baths at Kudowa, where he expected to recruit his health. The Count was working daily upon the plans for the fortifications of the island of Heligoland, all the most intricate of these plans being drafted by the field marshal himself. The Count's death was not generally known until the fact was published in the special editions of the morning papers and has caused deep and universal sorrow.

A MISSOURI MURDER.

Horrible Butchery by a Father and Husband.

ARCHIE, Mo., April 25.—A horrible murder came to light late last night. Last Tuesday night E. B. Sopper bought a ticket and left for Kansas City on a Missouri Pacific train. His absence Wednesday, Thursday and Friday caused suspicion, and the city marshal broke into his house to make an investigation. When he burst open the door he saw a terrible sight. In the middle of the sitting room floor lay the body of a young child, a boy, with its head crushed into a shapeless mass, and through the open bedroom door were seen the dead bodies of Mrs. Sopper and another child. Mrs. Sopper's head and face were chopped nearly to pieces. An axe standing in the corner of the room, the blade covered with blood and matted hair, told the method of the murder. A letter on the table in the sitting room was addressed to "The authorities or whoever may find the bodies. Present." In this letter occurred this passage:—"It was best for me thus to act; rather than desert them, I have slain them. What could they have done for a living? They would have lived miserably." The letter was signed by the husband of the murdered woman and the father of the children. Sopper was a butcher. No motive for the crime beyond that hinted at in the letter referred to above has been discovered.

STOPPED THE FIGHT.

The Weir—Griffin Fisticuff Encounter Interrupted.

BOSTON, April 25.—The fight between Ike Weir and Johnny Griffin for the featherweight championship of America and a $1,100 purse was stopping in the fourth round by the police this morning, Griffin undoubtedly having the best of it at that time, having knocked Weir down three times in the third round and twice in the fourth, when the police interfered. Because of the prohibition of the local authorities all attempts to pull the fight off in Boston were abandoned, and the crowd of three hundred interested sports were privately notified that the battle would be fought at Nantasket beach. On arriving there, however, they were informed that Cohasset, two miles further, had been chosen. The special train that took them from Boston carried them to Cohassett, when at 4 A. M. the fight, or what there was of it, took place in a clambake pavilion. While the party of spectators were waiting outside the building, the piazza gave way and some thirty of them were precipitated a few feet, many received slight bruises. There was considerable howling and urging the men to finish after the chief of the Cohasset police slipped into the ring, but he succeeded in convincing the crowd that they had better disperse.

Two Engines Smashed Up at Amesbury, Mass.

AMESBURY, Mass., April 25.—A misplaced switch caused a collision between the 630 A. M. train and a shifter on the Boston & Maine railroad near this depot this morning. Both engines were badly damaged. Nobody was injured.

Rhode Island Pensions.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Additional—F. E. Phillips. Original, widow's, etc—M. F., widow of W. H. Joyce, E. A., widow of N. A. Ashworth; A., father of A. J. White.

The Vanderbilt and Gould Interests.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew and party left the city at 8 o'clock this morning for Cleveland. Mr. Depew, while here, said:—"There is no truth whatever in the report that Gould and the Vanderbilts are out. Our interests are east, and Mr. Gould's west of the Mississippi. We have no intention of making a parallel road with the Union Pacific and we do not intend to invade the territory of Mr. Gould's road. The story originated in Denver and was the product of the imagination of some reporter."

Second Edition.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH

To the Associated Press.

FALL RIVER NEWS.

The King Philip Boat Club Dedicates Its New House.

FALL RIVER, April 25.—The Spinners' Association voted another grant of $50 to the Newark strikers last night, and also discontinued the additional weekly assessment on members. In about fourteen weeks the local association has contributed $1,520 toward the strikers' fund, and $150 extra has been sent from this city by the National Association.

What is said to be the largest rowing club boathouse in New England was dedicated in this city last night by the King Philip Boat Club. It measures 40x80 feet, is two stories high and accommodates from 60 to 100 sculls. The cost to date is about $2,500.

The Spinners Union at Warren, some of whose members were discharged a couple of weeks since because one of them insisted on having a trades union in the town, will give a grand ball there tonight and will precede the festivities with a street parade. Spinners representing the union in this city will participate.

AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

Caring for the Poor and Injured in Rome.

ROME, Italy, April 25.—At a meeting today of the municipal council of this city the mayor, who presided, spoke in warm terms of praise of the conduct of King Humbert after the explosion on Thursday. The mayor also said that the losses to the commune in damages to public buildings would amount to $100,000, and that he had already distributed the sum of $2,400 in relief of the poor classes of people, who had suffered the most severely by the explosion. Count Solms-Sonnewalde, the German ambassador, has provided funds for twelve beds in the hospital to be used by the sufferers from the disaster.

A Change of Venue for the New Haven Directors.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Judge Paterson in the supreme court today gave a decision changing venue in the case of the indicted New Haven railroad officials from the court of general sessions to the oyer and terminer court.

Death of Ex-Secretary of State Nelson of New York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 25.—Hon. Homer A. Nelson, ex-secretary of the state of New York, died here this morning of heart disease.

A Four-Masted Schooner Launched at Camden, Me.

CAMDEN, Me., April 25.—The four-masted schooner Katherine D. Perry, 1,100 tons, was launched today. She will be commanded by Captain W. W. Garfield, a cousin of President Garfield.

A Vineyard Haven Summer Hotel Damaged by Fire.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., April 25.—Grove Hill House, a summer hotel here, now unoccupied, was slightly damaged by fire last night.

The Tennessee Coal Miners' Strike Settled.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 25.—The much-talked-of strike among the miners of the coal district of this section has been settled. The men signed a contract for one year at the same terms as now in force. This affects 7,500 men.

A Chilean War Vessel Reported Sunk.

MADRID, April 25.—It is re-affirmed here that the insurgent Chilean ironclad Blanco Encalada has been sunk as the result of an attack made upon her by torpedoes, and that the loss of the war vessel was attended by great loss of life.

Have not Closed Out Their Business.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Wallace Elliott & Co., whose office is in New York, say there is no truth in the report that they have closed out their business in Haverhill, Mass., owing to the depression in trade.

Arrested for Fraud.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 25.—John A. Keefe of Winsted was arrested today in that town on a charge of fraud preferred against him by the Sunday Herald of this city. Keefe represented that he was the Winsted correspondent of the Herald and yesterday called upon Lyman W. Case of Winsted and said that he had a story about him which he would suppress for $25. Case gave Keefe a check for the amount, compelling him to sign an agreement not to use the story. The Herald heard of it and caused the man arrest. He was never employed upon that paper.

A British Steamer Wrecked.

LONDON, April 25.—Advices received here from Shanghai state that British steamer Holme Eden, from Antwerp, February 22, for China, has been wrecked on one of the Loo-Choo Islands. Her crew have arrived at Shanghai.

Reduced Wages for English Miners.

LONDON, April 25.—The owners of coal mines situated in the Northumberland district have reduced the wages of the miners 3¾ per cent.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

International Complications from the Stopping of a Russian Vessel.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—The note of the Russian ambassador, M. Nelidoff, in regard to the detention by the Ottoman authorities on April 13 in the Dardanelles of steamship Nishent-Novgorod, belonging to the Russian volunteer fleet, which vessel was being used under the mercantile flag as a transport for the military workmen proceeding to Vladivostoch to be employed in the construction of the trans-Siberian railway, has caused great alarm in Turkish official circles. The Russian ambassador declared that the embassy would henceforth be compelled to take independent measures to assure the unimpeded passage of Russian merchant vessels through the Dardanelles. The Porte, in replying to M. Nelidoff, said that, should the Russian ambassador's remarks be carried out, other powers might feel called upon to take the matter into consideration. Diplomatic circles throughout Constantinople are much excited over the event, which it is thought may lead to further and more serious complications.

NEW YORK'S RIPPER.

The Latest Murder in the Metropolis and its Perpetrator.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The police are making vigorous efforts to solve the Catherine slip murder. Prisoners who were arrested last night on suspicion were committed by the coroner today to the House of Detention. An autopsy was made today on the body of the murdered woman. It showed that she was not dead when she was slashed with the knife. The evidence of this was a hemorrhage about the disembowelled organs. None of the exposed organs were missing. A little portion of the small intestines was missing, but this was not to be wondered at from the manner in which the body had been cut. The coroner said he believed that the cuts had been made while the two were engaged in a struggle. The misdirected blow of the knife would seem to indicate such a conclusion. The marks on the woman's neck were made by the man's finger nails.

A rumor that could not be verified gained circulation about the neighborhood of the murder this forenoon to the effect that some detectives had found a bloody pair of trousers in a Bowery lodging house. Inquiry at the neighboring house failed to locate the place. It is said that the trousers belonged to a man answering the description of the murderer.

In the Coke Regions of Pennsylvania.

SCOTTDALE, Penn., April 25.—The general condition in the coal region today is that of quietness. No evictions have taken place, but some may take place at Leisenring this afternoon. No trouble is contemplated. The proprietors of the Painter works have information of a proposed raid on that plant and have doubled their force, to be prepared for any emergency. All the plants before reported in operation are running today. On Monday two more plants, the Dexter and Franklin, will make an effort to resume.

Threw Himself in Front of a Train.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 25.—Jaspervik Jaquois, a Hungarian, aged thirty-six years, committed suicide this morning by throwing himself in front of a train. Death was instantaneous. Deceased leaves a widow. No cause is known for the act.

Maine's Population.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Superintendent Porter of the census bureau today issued a bulletin on the population of Maine. The total population of the state, as returned by the present census, is 661,086, as against 648,936 in 1880.

THE SILENT CLUB.

A queer club was once established in London, under the title of the Silent Club. The members were bound to express themselves at all club meetings, as far as possible, without words. The first rule of the club was:—"The members of this Academy shall think much, write little, and be as mute as they can."

On one occasion a new candidate applied for admission. But the members were limited and all vacancies filled. A meeting was called, the candidate was to be introduced, and the president was to announce his decision. When the gentleman entered, the members, who were all his friends, were as much disappointed as he that no was to be refused. As he approached the president rose, and silently handed him a cup of water, so full that a single drop would have made it overflow.

The applicant perfectly understood what the president meant, but he was courageous and quick-witted. Without speaking, he took from his button-hole a single rose and laid it gently on top of the water. He laid it on so softly that not a drop was displaced, and handed it back to the president with a bow.

With one consent the members applauded. They resolved to put their rule aside, and to admit the man who showed them that he could ornament their society without hurting it.

Then the man thanked them in an equally curious way. When the register was handed him to be signed he wrote below his name the number of the club members—100. He added before it an 0 making it 0100. Underneath he wrote, "Their value will be the same."

The man was so modest that the President complimented him immediately by rubbing out the 0 and substituting the figure 1. This made the number 1,100. Underneath he wrote, "Their value will be increased eleven times."

These ingenious people must have devoted a great deal of time and thought to avoid using their tongues.—[Harper's Young People.

Dr. William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, takes a very hopeful view of the progress of education in the South. In the last thirteen years the amount of money expended on public schools in that section has doubled, while the enrollment of pupils has increased fifty per cent. That twelve hundred thousand colored children are attending public schools in the South is one of the best signs of the time for both races. The Southern schools as a whole are in session only three or four months a year outside the large cities, but there is every reason to believe that as the South grows richer the school year will grow longer.

The finest of all lace is the Brussels, and one-fortieth of the whole population of the city is engaged in making it. The government support nine hundred lace schools, to which children are sent as young as five years. By the time they are ten they are self-supporting. The thread is hand-spun from the best Brabant flax in damp, dark cellars, whose one ray of light falls on the spinner's hand. Naturally, spinning is very unhealthy, and experts get high wages. The best yarn from a single pound of flax fetches over $3,000. For filling flowers and leaves fine soft cotton is used. As the lace is never washed before it is sold, the utmost neatness is required in everything connected with it. Efforts to make Brussels lace away from Brussels have always failed. There is something in the air or water or soil that renders it peculiar.

If a man could make his stomach ache by thinking, his head might get even with the stomach that makes his headache through indigestion.—[Picayune.

Practices What He Preaches.

DR. MOTT, late U. S. Gov't Chemist, says: "Owing to the purity, strength, effectiveness, and constancy of composition of Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder, I have adopted the same for use in my home." July 23, 1890.

Antique Furniture.

New importation of

Dutch Silver:

Coffee Spoons, Oyster Forks.
Bon Bon Boxes,
Liquor Glasses and Bottles (silver mounted)
Trays, Cream Pitchers, Baskets, etc.

ENGLISH HALL CLOCKS,

MAHOGANY AND MARQUETRIE

TEA TABLES.

GEO. E. VERNON & CO.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

"Lenten Season."

Salmon, Bass, Whitefish,

Fresh Perch, Roe Shad, Halibut, Codfish, Smelts, Flounders, Lobsters, Clams, Oysters.

Choice Indian River and Florida Oranges, and Honey Sweet Oranges for 20c. a dozen. Pineapples, Grape Fruit, Nuts, Figs, Dates, etc. Choice Creamery Butter and Fresh Eggs.

CARRY BROTHERS,

257 & 259 THAMES STREET.

ORANGES,

Apples, Grapes, Figs, Nuts, Pop Corn.

GEO. D. LEWIS,

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May 6, 1891,

—IS THE—

Next meeting of F. A. S.

Electric Lodge No. 69

—AT—

Mercury Hall.

Members may bring one friend each.

$100 (in six months) $50.

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MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Nothing better for babies.
Full Cream. Full Weight.
Best on Earth.

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POWELL'S

COMPOUND SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES,

An excellent spring tonic.

Frank L. Powell, Chemist,
Cor. Thames and Pelham Sts.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES

Ever offered in Newport, at very low prices now ready for inspection and sale at

Wm. K. Covell's,

NO. 63 THAMES STREET.

MORNING NEWS.

VON MOLTKE DEAD.

Sudden Death of the German Field Marshal

A Sketch of the Count's Remarkable Career.

BERLIN, April 25.—Field Marshal Count Von Moltke is dead.

Count Von Moltke attended the session of the reichstag held yesterday afternoon. His death was very sudden and the physicians who were summoned announced that it was caused by failure of the heart. He died at 9:45 p. m., passing away quietly and painlessly. The news of the count's unexpected death has caused great sorrow in this city.

COUNT HELMUTH VON MOLTKE.

Brief Sketch of His Life.

The life which has thus ended came in with the century. Von Moltke was born in Mecklenburg, in the little village of Parchim, on Oct. 26, 1800. The son of Baron Fritz Von Moltke, he belonged, on his father's side, to one of the oldest families in the empire In 600 years no bar sinister found a place in their court of arms. His mother, on the other hand, from whom he inherited most of his talents, sprang from the people. By the war and the humbled condition of Prussin Baron Moltke lost his fortune, and was obliged again to take up his sword in the service of Denmark.

Unable to superintend the education of his children, he placed them, in 1811, in the charge of Gen. Lorenz, a cross old bachelor, to prepare for the military academy in Copenhagen. With that change Helmuth severed his connection with his home and began a period of his life which is filled with trials and deprivations. In the autumn of the same year young Moltke and his brother entered the academy as free state pupils, their father being unable to pay their expenses. For them the discipline was quite severe, and they were subjected to a surveillance that was prison like in its sharpness. In 1818 Von Moltke passed his final examination with credit, and in the following year received his appointment as lieutenant. But in the Danish service the outlook for a young officer was not promising, and Moltke turned his eyes toward the regenerated land of his birth. His resignation was accepted in 1822, and after a creditable examination he was appointed a second lieutenant in the Eighth Prussian regiment of infantry.

In the Turkish army, between 1827 and 1835, when commissioned a captain, his time was devoted to the routine work of the soldier and the publication of short histories of Holland and Belgium and Poland. He was unable longer to suppress his desire to travel. Securing the "king's leave of absence" in 1835, he set out for Turkey, which at that time first began to attract the attention of the western world. It was his intention to remain only a few months abroad. Unforseen circumstances, however, changed his plans, and four years passed away before he again saw his native land. At the express desire of the sultan he entered the Turkish service to aid in its reorganization on the Prussian plan. His life in the far east was full of adventure. He traveled through Asia Minor and camped at the sources of the Euphrates and Tigris; he took part in the memorable and cruel campaign against Mehemed Ali, and acted as an escort to the sultan in his journey through Rumelia and Bulgaria.

From this point Von Moltke's history as a great commander really begins. During the Austro-Italian war of 1859 he was in the Austrian headquarters studying, making observations and storing his mind with practical knowledge that was of sterling use to him in later years. When the war against Denmark broke out in 1864 it was Gen. Moltke who sketched the plan of the campaign and assisted in its execution. When the campaign against Austria broke out, two years later it was his brain which directed the movements of the troops and made their victory possible. He had shown them how to win, and down in Bohemia he watched them as they fought well for the Fatherland. Austria declared war against Prussia on June 8, and straightaway King William, accompanied by Bismarck, Moltke and Roon, started from Berlin for the theatre of operations. Then followed that marvellous campaign of seven weeks, which was as decisive as it was brief. Concentrating his troops at Koeniggratz, Moltke fearlessly encountered the enemy. A conflict, long and bloody, ensued. The Austrian soldiers fought with admirable bravery and persistency, but against the rocklike phalanx of the German troops their prowess was of no avail. Never before had such results been accomplished in so short a time. When the brief but decisive campaign was over, honors were showered upon Von Moltke by sovereign and by people.

His achievement in the Franco German war of 1870 hardly need recapitulation. The great victory of the German troops are justly ascribed to his brilliant strategy. Before the year 1870 had opened the plans for the mobilization and transportation of the troops and for operations on the field of battle were in the hands of King William Until the accession of the present emperor he performed, against his expressed wish, the duties of chief of staff. He was also a member of the reichstag, and most conscientious in his attendance at the sessions of that body.

NEW YORK'S MURDER.

Police Unsuccessful in Endeavoring to Capture the Murderer.

NEW YORK, April 25.—About 10:45 o'clock Thursday night a man and woman entered the East River hotel at Catharine slip and Water street. Yesterday morning a servant endeavored to awaken the couple, but did not succeed. The door of the room was forced, and on the bed was found the dead body of the woman disemboweled. The man had disappeared.

The police are straining every nerve to apprehend the murderer. Four central office detectives have been detailed to aid the ward detectives in the matter and a search is being made of all the down-town lodging houses to ascertain whether any stranger had taken a room subsequent to the perpetration of the awful butchery. The murdered woman has been positively identified as an all-night "rounder" of many years standing in the district where the crime was committed, which is similar in many respects to the Whitechapel district of London.

Though the woman's real name could not be ascertained, it was learned that she was known as "Shakespeare" among her associates. This sobriquet was applied to her because of the fluent way in which she repeated the lines of the great bard. She was handsome, with striking features of a Roman cast, and a form of remarkable symmetry for a woman of her age. There wese even traces of refinement visible, beneath the marks of a life of dissipation. The place in which the woman's life was ended, is known to the residents in the locality as the "House of All Drinks." It has a bad reputation, and is, perhaps, one of the worst of its class in the city. The police say numerous crimes have been committed within its portals, and only recently the bar-tender was arrested for cutting a man down with a sabre.

LATER—The police and detectives have been busy gathering in suspicious characters. At 1 a. m. this morning, a man by the name of Adolph Kaldenburg was taken to the Oak street station house by Officer Mitchell of the Sixth precinct, and locked up. He answers the description of the murderer.

IGNORANT HUNGARIANS

Will Eventually Pay Penalty for Attempt to Murder.

PITTSBURG, April 25. — Information was given to the police department of this city last night by a man named Timmons of Braddock of a plan to blown up H. C. Frick, the coke king, with dynamite. Timmons is a carpenter and has been working in Homewood.

He is obliged to pass a deep gully on his way to work, and discovered a gang of twelve Hungarians busily at work there loading dynamite sticks. Each Hungarian took twenty sticks and left for Braddock. They were seen in that place and openly declared their intention of dynamiting Frick and started for this city, where that gentleman lives. The Hungarians are very ignorant, and will certainly fall into the clutches of the police.

A RESIGNATION

On Account of Immoral Gatherings in South Dakota.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Indian Agent McKusick was recently called to account by the Interior department for permitting dances among the Sisseton Sioux in South Dakota. It was said that these Indians maintained a dance-house and that the dances were immoral and degrading in their tendency. The agent replies that after full consideration of the matter and consultation with those learned in the law, he is convinced there is no practical way of supervising these social gatherings with dancing and feasting, so long as they are conducted in a peaceful and quiet manner. Realizing that the interior department demands their suppression, he holds it to be his duty to retire. He therefore tenders his resignation. No action has yet been taken in the premises.

Tenants' Defense Fund.

DUBLIN, April 25.—The Tenants' Defense association met here yesterday. Justin McCarthy, Michael Davitt, Thomas Sexton, T. D. Sullivan and others, were present. A resolution was passed declaring that as Mr. Parnell had not replied to Mr. McCarthy's proposal to release the Paris fund for the benefit of the evicted tenants, the whole sum in the association's hands, amounting to £4000 should be immediaty devoted to their relief. Mr. Davitt, when asked if he intended to make a long stay in the United States, replied that he was only going to California for a rest and in order to recruit his health. It is Mr. Davitt's intention to return soon to England.

Another Fight.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 25.—Charles Kennie of this city and James Scully of Woonsocket, R. I., fought last night at the rooms of the Twin City Athletic club for a purse of $1000, $200 to the loser and the 140-pound championship of America. Kennie weighed 141½ and Scully 142. In the third round Kennie landed on Scully's jaw, and the Woonsocket man was unable to rise at the call of time.

Arrested for Incendiarism.

HARTFORD, April 25.—James Doyle was arrested early yesterday morning on the charge of incendiarism. In the past week there have been a large number of fires here, all of which have evidently been incendiary, and in all but one Doyle has made himself conspicuous. He was caught Friday in an attempt to set L. T. Fribbie's soap factory on fire. In the police court the case was continued under $3500 bonds.

Struck a Rock and Foundered.

MADRID, April 25.—Intelligence has been received by the naval authorities here that the Spanish gunboat Canton struck a rock off Porto Plata and became a total loss. The Canton was a vessel of the third class, and was used as a guard ship.

Soldiers Broke the Jail.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 25.—It is reported here that 150 soldiers broke open the jail at Walla Walla, Wash., last evening, and shot to death A. J. Hunt, who shot Private Miller, Wednesday night. It is also reported that the guards fired on the soldiers and several persons were killed.

THE BALL PLAYERS.

BOSTON WINS THE THIRD GAME OVER NEW YORK.

The following is the National league standing up to date:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	3	3	0	1000
Cleveland	3	3	0	1000
Chicago	3	2	1	.666
Philadelphia	3	2	1	.666
Brooklyn	3	1	2	.333
Pittsburg	3	1	2	.333
Cincinnati	3	0	3	.000
New York	3	0	3	.000

Boston, 9; New York, 6.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The New York base ball team met its third defeat at the hands of the sprightly Boston players at the Polo grounds to-day.

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Long, ss	3	2	2	2	0	4	2	1
Stovey, rf	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Tucker, 1b	3	2	1	1	0	9	1	1
Sullivan, lf	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Quinn, 2b	4	1	2	3	0	3	4	0
Brodie, cf	4	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Nash, 3b	4	1	1	3	1	1	2	0
Gunzell, c	4	1	3	3	0	5	1	0
Getzein, p	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Clarkson, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	9	11	16	3	27	13	3

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	SH	PO	A	E
Ooree, rf	5	0	3	3	1	1	1	1
Tiernan, cf	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Richardson, 2b	5	1	3	4	0	1	3	0
O'Rourke, lf	5	2	3	4	0	0	1	1
Connor, 1b	4	2	2	6	0	13	0	0
Glasscock, ss	4	0	1	1	1	1	5	0
Denny, 3b	4	0	1	2	0	1	1	0
Clark, c	4	0	2	2	0	7	3	4
Rusie, p	4	0	1	1	0	0	5	0
Totals	40	6	17	25	2	24	21	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	—	9
New York	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	6

Earned runs—Boston 2, New York 5. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Richardson, O'Rourke, Connor, Denny, Quinn. Three-base hits—Stovey, Nash. Home run—Connor. Stolen bases—Boston 3, New York 2. Base on balls—Boston 5, New York 1. Base on errors—New York 1. Struck out—Boston 4, New York 8. Double plays—Bennett and Long; Getzein, Quinn, and Tucker; Bennett and Tucker; Nash and Long; Rusie, Glasscock and Connor—Umpire—Lynch.

Pittsburg, 11; Chicago, 8.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—The Chicago club played a good game, but the Pittsburgs had their batting clothes on, and batted Gumbert all over the field.

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	3	2	—11
Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	—8

Earned runs—Pittsburg 5, Chicago 4. Base hits—Pittsburg 18, Chicago 16. Errors—Pittsburg 2, Chicago 2. Batteries—Maul, Berger and Fields, Gumbert and Kittredge.

Cleveland, 6; Cincinnati, 5.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Mart's costly errors lost the game for Cincinnati. Seward was hit hard, but good fielding prevented many base hits.

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	—6
Cincinnati	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Cleveland 2, Cincinnati 3. Base hits—Cleveland 12, Cincinnati 8. Errors—Cleveland 2, Cincinnati 1. Batteries—Seward and Zimmer; Rhines and Harrington.

Philadelphia 8; Brooklyn, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The Phillies defeated Brooklyn rather easily. Esper pitched effectively until the eighth inning, when he was touched for eight hits.

Philadelphia	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	8
Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 3. Base hits—Philadelphia 13, Brooklyn 9. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 1. Batteries—Esper and Clements, Terry and Kinslow.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Washington—Washington, 4; Athletics, 2.
At Louisville—Louisville, 9; Cincinnati, 10.
At Columbus—Columbus, 4; St. Louis, 3.
At Boston—Boston, 23; Baltimore, 6.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

New York Boys Steal Whisky, and the Inevitable Follows.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Andrew McKenna, 8 years old, and Neil Moffatt, 11 years old, stole a five-gallon keg of whisky from a wagon in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. They rolled it into a vacant lot, where they tapped it and drank heavily of its contents. The boys were found unconscious by a policeman and were taken to the hospital. McKenna died shortly after his arrival there, and his companion is very low and will also die.

The Good Time Continues.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., April 25.—After leaving Pasadena, the president's train stopped for a few minutes at San Fernando, where the president was introduced to a crowd at the station, and made a short speech. The next stopping place was Santa Paula, where the president was cordially received and spoke briefly. A short stop was made at Santa Buena Ventura, where the president was received by the local militia and Cushing post, Grand Army. The throng of people passed up to the rear of the platform to grasp his hand, and a committee of ladies presented him with several baskets of cut flowers and Japanese plums. Mrs. Harrison was presented by the children with a large bouquet of orange blossoms. The president was introduced by ex-Congressman Vandever and made a few remarks.

Assuming Gigantic Proportions.

BERLIN, April 25.—The miners' strike at Dortmund is assuming gigantic proportions. Ten thousand men are out, and it is expected they will be joined by larger numbers. The strikers are greatly excited and beyond the control of their leaders. The men are encouraged by the result of the Paris congress and the action of the Belgian miners regarding a general strike. The employers are making tremendous efforts to stack coal in anticipation of a prolonged struggle. The Vorwaertz (Socialist organ) declares that the government will renew the repressive measures now relaxed in case the miners indulge in excesses.

Swallowed a Cork.

BROOKLYN, April 25.—Rev. George W. Bothwell of the Classon Avenue Church of the Covenant, is thought to be dying at the city hospital, from the effects of swallowing a cork, which lodged in his lung. He was holding the cork in his mouth while pouring out some medicine from a bottle, when something caused him to cough, and the cork was drawn down his throat. The operation of tracheotomy has been unsuccessfully performed. Dr. Bothwell was formerly president of Straight university, Louisiana.

The Body Recovered.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The body of John Callaghan, who fell into the sewer on East Twenty-third street, was recovered this afternoon at the foot of East Twenty-third street, where the sewer empties into the East river.

Loss by Fire at Turners Falls.

TURNERS FALLS, Mass., April 25.—The kindling wood factory of the Turners Falls Lumber company was burned yesterday. Loss $10,000; Insurance [illegible]

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Best Haxall Flour made, 80c. a bag; $6.25 a bbl.
Best St. Louis Flour made, 75c. a bag; $5.75 a bbl.
A gallon can of Apples for 35c.
Two cans French Peas for 25c.
Two cans Hubbard Squash for 25c.
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Three cans String Beans for 25c.

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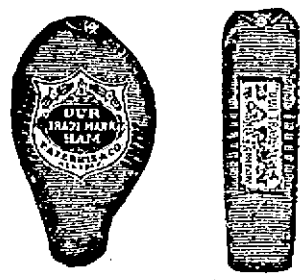

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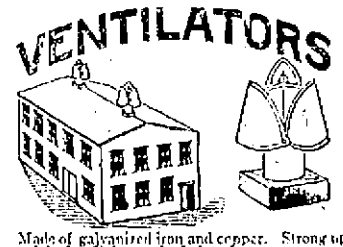

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Moon's Phases for April, 1891.

	D.	H. M.
Last Quarter	2	1 30 A. M.
New Moon	8	3 57 P. M.
First Quarter	15	8 40 P. M.
Full Moon	24	0 05 A. M.

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

TOMORROW (SUNDAY) APRIL 26, 1891.

Sun rises	4 h. 47 m.
Sun sets	6 h. 38 m.
Moon rises P. M.	9 h. 30 m.
Length of day	13 h. 51 m.
Day's increase	4 h. 47 m.

High water, 8 h. 14 m. A. M.; 8 h. 27 m. P. M.
Height of tide, 2 ft. 8 in. A. M.; 3 ft. 7 in. P. M.

Bric-a-Brac.

ROME.

I am in Rome! Off as the morning ray
Visits these eyes, waking at once I cry,
Whence this excess of joy? What has befallen me?
And from within a thrilling voice replies,
Thou art in Rome! A thousand busy thoughts,
Rush on my mind, a thousand images;
And I spring up as girl to run a race!
Thou art in Rome! the City that so long
Reigned absolute, the mistress of the world;
The mighty vision that the prophets saw,
And trembled.

—[Samuel Rogers.

And I see a quaint old city,
Weary and worn and brown,
Where the spring and the birds are so early,
And the sun in such light goes down.

* * * * * * *

And the dome of old St. Peter's
With a strange translucence glows,
Like a might bubble of amethyst
Floating in waves of rose

—[Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Arches on arches! as it were that Rome,
Collecting the chief trophies of her line,
Would build up all her triumphs in one dome,
Her Coliseum stands.

—[Byron.

Rome! thine Imperial brow
Never shall rise:
What hast thou left thee now?—
Thou hast thy skies!

* * * *

Yet wears thy Tiber's shore
A mournful mien;—
Rome, Rome! thou art no more
What thou hast been!

—[Felicia Hemans.

Temple, erect, serene, austere, sublime,—
Shrine of all saints, and temple of all gods,
From Jove to Jesus,—spared and blest by time;
Looking tranquillity, while falls or nods
Arch, empire, each thing around thee, and man plods
His way through thorn to ashes,—glorious dome!
Shalt thou not last? Time's scythe and tyrant's rods
Shiver upon thee,—sanctuary and home
Of art and piety,—Pantheon! pride of Rome.

—[Byron.

FANCIES.

I liked her for her simple ways, so natural was she,
And for the charm of manner she possessed to a degree;
She never had been East before, she said, with half a smile,
And felt somewhat embarrassed and uneasy all the while;
And when she talked this way there was a half pathetic ring
I noted in the accents of the girl I met last spring.

When others sought the clamor of the summer hotel band
She much preferred the murmur of the waves upon the sand;
She felt so out of place, she said, when people were around,
And blushed in such an artless way, her eyes upon the ground,
That straightway I permitted my fancy to take wing
And weave a sunlit romance 'round the girl I met last spring.

We formed a little circle, for her brother, he was there.
He had a friend, too, and they seemed a very modest pair;
And on one rainy day when we were kept indoors, she said
She thought in place of bathing we might play cards instead.
I cried out in my eagerness that poker was the thing,
And laughed to scorn the blushes of the girl I met last spring.

If this, perchance, should meet the eye of some kind Western friend
Who knows this girl, I'll take it as a favor if he'll send
Her proper name and address, for I long to get a sight
Of all the hard-earned dollars that I lost that day and night;
And now with deep emotion and with energy I sing,
I'm looking and I'm longing for the girl I met last spring.

—[Tom Mason, in New York Sun.

If you think nobody cares for you just stand up in a front seat at the circus.—[Texas Siftings.

Baggage and funds in bank will not go unless they are checked. Other things stop when they are checked.—[The World.

Teacher—"Tommy Slimson, have you any good excuse for being late?"
Tommy (beaming)—"Yes, ma'am."
Teacher—"What is it?"
Tommy—"Waffles."

"I can always tell when Jimmieboy has finished his pudding," said Uncle George.
"How?" asked the boy's mother.
"There isn't any left on his plate."—[Harper's Young People.

"Perhaps you don't know what people are saying of you?"
"Not since the last time I saw you. What an invaluable friend you are, by the way! You can begin."—[Boston Transcript.

Tom Knox—"I am glad to see that you have joined our athletic club."
Howell Gibbon—"Ah, ya-as; the doctah wecommended exercise, ye know; and as I heard that walking was good, I just walk down evewy mawning, and wead the papahs!"—[Puck.

An Austin man started in the livery stable business last week, and the first thing he did was to have a sign painted representing himself holding a mule by the bridle. "Is that a good likeness of me?" he asked of an admiring friend.
"Yes, it is a perfect picture of you; but who is that fellow holding you by the bridle."—[Texas Siftings.

"Reginald," exclaimed an up-town bride of two months, as she returned from a shopping tour, "I saw the loveliest diamond necklace imaginable today; and so cheap, too: it can be bought for a song." Then she paused to hear what remark Reginald would make.
"My darling," quoth he, "you know how gladly I would grant you every wish, but I grieve to say that in this case I am unable to do so. Nature has not endowed me with the power of producing vocal melody. I could not sing though I should be promised a solitaire for every note."—[Lockport Journal.

PERSONALS.

....Justice Stephen, who has just retired from the English bench, will receive a pension of $25,000 a year.

... Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage's son, Frank Talmage, is preparing to enter the Presbyterian ministry.

....Colonel Higginson's introductory speeches at the Stepniak lectures in Boston are said to have been a happy hit.

....Mrs. Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army is giving successful "parlor talks" to the society women of New York.

....Mr. Jonas G. Clark of Worcester, founder of Clark University, is planning a European trip, and hopes to sail near the close of May.

....Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell has returned from a brief stay in Chicago. He will undoubtedly be the educational head of the World's Fair.

....Henry Watterson will deliver the oration before the Washington and Jefferson library societies of the University of Virginia at the annual joint celebration on June 30.

....Bicycle riding is forbidden in Austin, a suburb of Chicago, but the trustees have granted a special permit to Rev. Henry Healy, a new pastor, on the ground that his calling requires him to go about town more than ordinary citizens.

....Rosa Bonheur, notwithstanding she has entered upon the seventy-five year of her age, is yet engrossed in her art. Her latest picture is "After a Storm in the Highlands," and the models and accessories used in it were all taken across the channel from Argyleshire to Fontainebleau, where the picture was painted.

....Browning, it is said, during the last years of his life, made as much as $10,000 a year out of his poems. Mr. Swinburne has for many years past made an average income of $5,000 per annum out of his poems, whilst Lord Tennyson, it is said, has for at least twenty years past been drawing an income of more than $30,000 a year from his muse.

....James Payn, says Joseph Hatton, writes novels very much as Trollope wrote. Trollope got up early and composed many pages before breakfast, and knew to the minute how many thousand words he had written. Payn is the literary adviser of a great publishing house. He goes to the office of the firm, writes his current novel until luncheon, then plays a game at whist, returns to the office and does his literary advising, then goes home to dinner and bed. He does his work in the heart of London.

....The original stone monument which covered the grave of Thomas Jefferson is said to be now in the grounds of the University of Missouri at Columbia. Some time ago, when a more pretentious monument was being erected over the grave, a professor of the university begged from the legal representative of the Jefferson family, the privilege of removing the monument, and it was taken to Missouri. It is a coarse granite obelisk in two pieces, resting on a base of the same material. The inscription on a marble slab, which was cut into the face of the monument, reads, "Here lies buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom and father of the University of Virginia."

SEASONABLE NOTES.

It is a question whether the best-dressed woman is the one possessing a comparatively few expensive and perfectly made costumes, or the other with a host of simple, dainty, fresh gowns constantly replaced as new styles come in. The expense is very much the same. For the two or three hundred dollars which the first woman pays for each costume, a half-dozen can be got up by judicious shopping and the employing of a more humble modiste.

A speech made at the Casino last summer was illustrative of the extent of wardrobe deemed necessary by some people for a Newport season. "I am waiting here for my maid," said a pretty girl, raising her voice, and taking in her confidence half the people on the piazza, according to the custom of the smart set. "She doesn't think much of me. I haven't gowns enough to suit her. The last girl she came to Newport with, had eighty, and she can't reconcile herself to less."

The fashionable sleeve is cut very wide at the top. It stands up enough to cover the seam, but the effect is broad rather than high.

There is a little hope for walking skirts of decent length before long. The French bodices have none of the long-waisted appearance which requires a train to give the proper proportion to the figure. Belts, loose effects and graceful arrangements of drapery are seen in place of the stiff, hard, long-waisted figures the English tailors aim to give. Instead of the abominable straight slays the English styles require, and to which the form must be brought, the French use a soft, well-shaped, flexible boned corset which adapts itself to a figure, and furnishes a smooth surface for the bodice, without keeping the wearer in a vise. The French mode of dressing is as much more comfortable than the English, as the manners of that polite and pleasantly wicked nation, are agreeable beyond those of the tribes of Great Britain.

What may be considered the foundation gown of the present wardrobe is made of one of the light wools of subdued color, with straight skirt, cont bodice, vest and flounce of silk, and edges of narrow passementerie.

Skirts are fuller and, alas, longer. As for the rest they can be close, flowing, plain, trimmed at the foot, trimmed perpendicularly smooth on the hips, draped or with paniers. Imported gowns have skirts looped to show a lower skirt, or again, slipped down from the top, and giving glimpses of an underskirt on the hips or in front. This is one of the newest styles. Other skirt are made with panels or front breadths. There seems to be no end to the variety. Some Parisian skirts are ruffled to the waist all around or only on the front and back breadths. The festooned ruffle of lace is used again this season. It was on many of the winter dinner and evening dresses.

Trimmings at the foot of skirts are an absolute necessity if they are to drag on the ground. They partially hide the street rubbish collected, and are easily renewed when worn. The cords, so much used as a finish to skirts designed for shopping and traveling gowns, are in false hems rather than stitched directly into the skirts.

Hairdressing is again becoming a fine art. For full dress, curls, braids and bands of hair are becomingly arranged on the crown of the head, and ornamented with flowers, feathers, jewels and ribbons. This is after the styles of the periods the present fashions in dress are taken from, but not quite as exaggerated. Then the hair was tortured into puffs and bows over wire frames which kept them erect. The hairdressers were men of power, and to get their services on state occasions many a great lady had to have her head dressed a good twenty-four hours before the time of the function. Fifteen yards of gauze was none too much to wind among the locks in addition to all the other ornaments. Léonard, most famous of French hairdressers, was said to have manipulated a table cloth in one head dress, and to have made a successful job of it.

One of the prettiest ways of making the skirts of light silks and of cotton gowns is to insert all around rows of lace or embroidery. One row above the hem or repeated rows the whole length are used. The bodice has a frill, matching the insertion, on the lower edge. The sleeves may be striped with the insertion or wholly of lace or worked muslin. A quantity of ribbon finished the costume.

Ribbon rows, buttons or any raised trimming for sleeves is placed on the inside seam.

Wide ribbons of velvet or silk up and down skirts of summer gowns are finished at the foot, just above the hem, by very large, flat bows.

Silk gloves are not the protection to the hands that gloves of kid are, but they are predicted for summer wear. The street gloves are black or white silk, and they come in all the delicate shades for evening.

Colored shoes will be still worn, yellow being the favorite color.

Fringes can hardly be said to be popular yet, but their use is increasing, and beautiful, new styles are in the shops. Some are a rain of jets, jewel beads, or gold and silver.

Green is to be the color of the season. It will be found more universally becoming than the dahlia shades of the last season. White is to be much worn. Cotton gowns will be the thing for morning wear, and exquisitely dainty, they are made up with lace, ribbons and velvet. Many of them are not designed for laundrying, but are no prettier than the others which only require the removal of certain trimmings to make them ready for freshening.

SYMPATHY FOR THE SICK.

Of course it is very unwise to tell a sick man that he looks as if he were not long for this world, or to encourage him in any way to dwell upon himself; but to seem indifferent to his condition is to wound, and that deeply.

A friend of ours was some months since stricken down while in perfect health by one of those sudden and often fatal diseases to which our climate renders us liable. For a time death's door seemed open wide, and our friend's trembling feet to be standing on the threshold. By God's blessing on the efforts of physicians and nurses she was slowly drawn back to life. After six weeks of illness she was thought sufficiently improved to see a calling friend.

The invalid was cheered at the prospect of her visitor, and perhaps not least by the thought that now she could express herself, as she had feared to do to the too sympathetic members of her own family, upon the great experience she had passed through. For to face death and eternity with conscious helplessness is a great event in the life of any thoughtful person.

The sick woman's face brightened as her friend entered, and color mounted to her pale cheek, giving the visitor an opportunity to exclaim:—

"You don't look sick at all. You'll be out again in a little while. You always get well, you know. You ought to have been out shopping with me today, the stores are so full of pretty things. Weren't you wise to save yourself all the trouble of Christmasing by lying quietly in bed, having a good time? But you don't know what you've lost—Salvini, Booth and Modjeska and"—so on and on for an hour. Not a word of sympathy, or even of commonplace interest.

After the departure of the visitor the poor invalid turned her patient face away, but could not hide from the affection-sharpened eyes of the sister who was watching her the tears which silently trickled from the closed eyes.

"What is it, darling?" said the watcher. "Did I let her stay too long? Did she tire you?"

"Yes, dear, a little; but perhaps"—with a humorously pathetic smile—"perhaps I am more disappointed. I had thought that I had been so very ill that some one might have cared. It may be a good lesson, but I don't think we any of us enjoy finding out our own insignificance."

There is nothing that so brightens and cheers the heart as genuine sympathy—the proof that there are a few in our little world who would really care if we passed from it. It is not necessary to inquire too closely, to draw down our faces, to be tearfully demonstrative; but if we do not feel at least a mild degree of affectionate interest in the sufferings of our invalid friend, why visit him at all?—[Harper's Bazar.

SHIPPING THE CREW OF AN OCEAN LINER.

First-class ships muster from twelve to fifteen men in each watch, and all of these are shipped as seamen. Of course the majority are such only in name, though there is always a definite number of sailors among them. Indeed, to fly the blue flag at least ten of the crew, in addition to the captain, must be enrolled in the naval reserve, and to be an A B there, one must hand, reef and steer deftly. These are the people who in port stand by the ship; that is, those who take, as required by law, their discharges in Liverpool on the return voyage and continue to work on board at fixed wages per day while the ship refits and loads. All hands, from the skipper to the scullion's mate, must ship, at the beginning of each run—must "sign articles" as it is called—before a board of trade shipping-master. As the law has always regarded Jack as "particularly in need of its protection, because he is particularly exposed to the wiles of sharpers," great stress is laid in these articles upon his treatment, and therefore they exhibit in detail the character of the voyage, the wages, the quantity and quality of the food, and a dozen other particulars which evidence the safeguards thrown about these "wards of the admiralty" by a quasi-paternal government. Jack knows all this, and he sure he stands up most boldly and assertively, at times with a great deal of unnecessary swagger and bounce, for all the articles—"his articles"—allow him.

The boatswain selects the ship's company, and the sea birds flutter on board usually a few hours before the vessel hauls into the stream. They fly light, these Western ocean sailors, and their kits are such as beggars would laugh at even in Ratcliffe highway. Generally they are in debt to the Sailors' Home—they pay seventeen bob a week for their grub and lodging—and many of them just touch their advance money, as a guarantee of receipt, and then see most of it disappear, for goods fairly furnished, into the superintendent's monk-bag. But they are philosophers in their sad way, and are apt, if they find themselves safely on board with a couple of shillings in their 'baccy pouches, with a pan, an extra shirt, a pannikin, a box of matches and a bar of soap, to feel that the anchor cannot be tripped too soon as they are equipped for an adventure anywhere, even to the "Hinjies, heast or west," as their doleful ditty announces.—[Lieutenant J. D. Kelley, in May Scribner.

Notable Anniversaries.

April 25.

1284—Edward II of England born in Carnarvon; ascended throne in 1307; murdered in a most horrible manner September 21, 1327.
1595—Torquato Tasso, Italian poet, died.
1599—Oliver Cromwell born at Huntington, December 16, 1653; he was made Lord Protector of Great Britain, etc.; died at Whitehall September 3, 1658.
1735—Samuel Wesley, father of John and Charles, died.
1800—William Cowper, poet, died; born November 26, 1731.
1820—Dr. Patrick Colquhoun, Scotch author, died; born March 14, 1745.
1861—New York Seventh, second regiment to reach Washington, marched to White House from depot.
1862—United States gunboats and General Parke's division assaulted and captured Fort Macon, N. C.
1864—Desperate battle at Marks Mills, Ark. Federal brigade defeated and captured by General Fagan (Steele's Arkansas campaign.)

April 26.

1521—Ferdinand Magellan (or Magalhaen) died; Portuguese navigator.
1711—David Hume, historian and philosopher, born; died August 25, 1776.
1726—Jeremy Collier, noted preacher and writer against theatres, died.
1783—Sir Eyre Coote, military commander, died.
1787—Johann Ludwig Uhland, German poet, born.
1819—First lodge of Independent Order Odd Fellows in the United States organized at the Seven Stars Tavern, Second street, Baltimore—"Washington Lodge, No. 1."
1834—Charles Farrar Browne ('Artemus Ward') born at Waterford, Me.; died 1867.
1863—Battle at Cape Girardeau, Mo.
1864—Battle near Alexandria, La.; Banks retreating with heavy loss; ludicrous attempt of Confederate infantry to capture a gunboat: Steel's command in battle same day at Moro creek, Ark.
1865—General Joseph Johnston surrenders near Durham station, Orange county, N. C.; the virtual end of the Civil War; John Wilkes Booth was killed the same day.
1888—Mrs. Clemence Lozier, eminent doctress, died in New York; born 1813.
1890—Emin Pasha started again for the interior of Africa with 600 porters and a large body of Nubian soldiers.

A SILK DRESS

Contains material requiring about two pounds of raw silk, the production of 7,000 or 8,000 silk-worms, allowing for death and disease and other casualties; hence its expensiveness. But the G. O. Taylor Old Bourbon and G. O. Taylor Pure Rye Whiskeys are as "fine as silk," and yet inexpensive. A little goes a good ways. They stand at the head of the list, and are unexcelled in quality by any whiskeys in the world. Druggists and Grocers sell them. Our firm name is on the label and over the cork. CHESTER H. GRAVES & SON, Sole Proprietors, Boston.

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☞ Special attention given to mail orders.

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Underwear!

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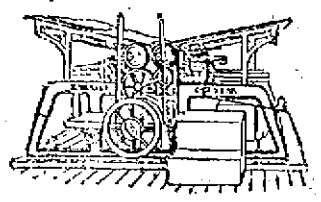

The first edition of the Daily News is printed in season for the early afternoon train and is for sale at the counter and on the streets.

The second edition contains the latest telegraphic and local news, and is delivered by office carriers upon streets which the limits of Bliss road on the North, Channing avenue on the east and Narragansett avenue on the south at $6 a year or 50 cents a month. This edition is also on sale at the railroad stations and steamboat landings.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent to any address in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary Advertisements, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about half of these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers receive a discount on the combined rates and gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading the daily and weekly also. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office. All orders for work in this department will be promptly filled and at reasonable prices.

Newport Daily News

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1891.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

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Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, - - 6017-3

DANGEROUS TENDENCIES.

The New York Press, in the absence of anything better to say on the subject, takes up, approvingly, the opinion of Senator Hoar, that the process by which has led to the abandonment of so many farms in New England and the West is an evidence of prosperity rather than of adversity. The argument is that under present conditions the farmers can make money by abandoning their lands and going into the villages and cities, and there engaging in trade and commerce. This is altogether correct under the circumstances, for very much of our legislation during the past quarter of a century has been in the interest of manufacturing and trade, and scarcely none for the advancement of agriculture and labor. Such being the case the statement of Senator Hoar and his parrot-like imitators, instead of answering the objections urged against the present policy, goes far to establish and confirm them.

Agriculture must always be at the basis of national prosperity. Without its fruits there is little occasion for trade and small opportunities for manufacturing, and the people who seek to build up the latter at the expense of the former are living over the fable of killing the goose that laid the golden egg. The farms must be cultivated or civilization cannot long endure; and any policy that makes farming unprofitable is a blow at the foundations of society.

From this condition of things the degradation of the agricultural class to the level of European peasantry is sure to follow, and it is a question already fairly before us whether society in America is to be divided between the farmers and laborers as peasants, the merchants and manufacturers as the middle class, and the families of high pedigree as the aristocracy, pure and simple. The tendencies of the times are all in that direction, and for some years additional class legislation has given increased strength to the movement. The opinions of Senator Hoar, who considers himself a born aristocrat, and of others who seek to establish and maintain laws for the protection of one class against the others, are of the most dangerous character so far as republican principles are involved. The announcement that the failure of farmers to make a decent living in their calling is an evidence of prosperity, because it shows the greater success of other callings, is not to be lightly considered. The great bulk of the American people get their living by agriculture, and the tendency of all this is to reduce them to vassalage and make them servants of the more favored minority. It is no wonder that the farmers are organizing for self defense or that they go to excesses in seeking measures of relief. And the end is not near and it will not come until affairs assume a more equitable form.

THE DAMAGE AT ROME.

But few details reach us yet of the damage done in Rome by the explosion. The windows in the library of the Vatican and in St. Peters are said to be destroyed, but this will be no real loss to the world at large, as none of them were works of art of the first class. The windows of St. Paul's, also broken, are all of recent manufacture. That St. Paul's itself is so damaged as to be closed to the public, is a more serious matter. Much anxiety will be felt until it is known how seriously the ancient monastery, with its fine cloisters, and the magnificent basilica are injured. St. Paul's is outside the wall, full a mile from the gate of the same name, and was probably nearer the fortress than is the city. The original church was built in 388, and had been kept up and restored, always keeping to the first form and proportions, by successive popes, until 1823, when a large part was destroyed by fire. Under Pius IX the new basilica was begun, and was finished a few years since. The old south aisles, with their ancient mosaics of inestimable value, were left by the fire, and are incorporated in the present building. The restoration of St. Paul's attracted the attention and brought contributions from all Europe. Mahomet Ali sent four columns of Oriental alabaster, and the Czar Nicholas gave altars and pedestals of malachite. The interior of the church is a wilderness of columns, eighty dividing the nave and aisles. The richness of decoration is almost barbaric. A series of Mosaic portraits of the popes surrounds the nave. These are five feet in diameter. The exterior is extremely plain, below contempt according to Hare.

DEATH OF VON MOLTKE.

The death of Field Marshal von Moltke was announced to the world this morning. Few men in this age have been more conspicuous and none have more fully commanded the respect of the generation to which they belonged. Von Moltke and Bismarck by their combined influence and energies have made Germany one of the most compact and powerful nations of Europe, and Kaiser William owed much to these great men who helped to sustain and extend his empire. The death of the great chieftain was quite unexpected, though his advanced age, ninety-one years, gave little hope of continued years among his associates. Von Moltke added literature to his military and legislative achievements and was the author of several books concerning his travels in Spain and his "wanderings" in Rome and voyages in the Orient, but his great work was the "History of the Franco-German War, edited by the Military Historical Department of the Grand General Staff," in which the count's forcible, graphic and elegant literary style is declared to be of the highest order. The death of such a man, whose name is sure to stand high on the scroll of fame, is sure to create a deep feeling in all civilized countries.

The American Tobacco Company is getting to be a big concern, and has recently purchased the Marburg Bros. and G. W. Gail & Ax companies of Baltimore. The American Company was formed about a year ago with a capital of $25,000,000, and now includes the factories of Allen & Ginter of Richmond, Kinney Brothers of New York, Duke Sons & Co. of Durham, N. C.; Duke Sons & Co. of New York, and W. S. Kimball of Rochester, with the latest additions of Marburg Brothers and G. W. Gail & Ax of Baltimore, giving the consolidated organization control of ninety-eight per cent. of all the smoking tobacco made in the United States. It is said that the factory of Gail & Ax alone is, at the lowest estimate, worth at least $500,000, while that of Marburg Brothers is worth from $350,000 to $400,000. The machinery used by the two houses is valued at about $1,000,000 each. The business of Gail & Ax will appropriate from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 annually, while that of Marburg Brothers is but little short of the same figures.

The will of the late Royal W. Turner of Randolph, Mass., gives liberally to religious and charitable institutions. The Central Cemetery Association of Randolph gets $1,000; the parsonage fund for the First Parish Church of Randolph, the Seamen's Friend Society of Boston and the Home for Little Wanderers in Boston, $2,000 each, and the Boston Kindergarten for the Blind, $3,000. A portion of the estate is created a trust fund, the income of which is to be used for the benefit of his wife. On her death this trust fund is to be distributed as follows:—One-tenth to the Kindergarten for the Blind, Boston; one-tenth to the Home for Aged Couples, Boston; one-tenth to the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; one-tenth to the Seaman's Friend Society, Boston; one-tenth to Turner Library, Randolph; five-tenths, prorata, among remaining heirs then living.

The Havemeyer Sugar Refining Company is to be sued by the government for refusing to furnish information required by the census bureau. The action will be brought under section 15 of the census act, which provides a penalty of a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for one year for refusing to give the information required. Other prosecutions will follow.

A great deal has been said at one time and another about the danger of fires from the use of electricity. According to the official returns there were 2,328 fires in Massachusetts last year, of which electric wires caused 21. Against this were 255 fires caused by kerosene, 262 by friction matches and 56 by tobacco. These facts are worth considering.

Major McKinley says that, if he and Governor Campbell are the candidates for the governorship of Ohio, next fall, the campaign will be one of public questions only; there will be no place for personal controversies. This is the way political campaigns should always be conducted, but unfortunately they are not.

San Domingo wants a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. A representative of the Dominican government is in Washington, and offers to supply this country with all the sugar needed and to give us Samana bay as a naval station.

Prune-culture must be a very profitable business, if the reports from California are true. It is said that an orchard at Pomona last year yielded $700 an acre, of which $600 per acre was net profit.

It is reported that Italy is about to retire its embassy from this country altogether. As that is its own business nobody in this country need object.

One of the sad things growing out of the death of Deacon Moen of Worcester is that "Doc" Wilson threatens to return to New England.

The Addicks gas bill has a hard time in the lower branch of the General Assembly. It ought to be buried out of sight.

Great floods are reported in Peru, involving loss of life and property.

All Europe appears to be disturbed over the prospective labor demonstrations on the first day of May.

THE MAGAZINES.

The frontispiece of the May number of Harper's is a picture of Naseby Church, drawn by Alfred Parsons, one of the many illustrations to the opening article of the number, "The Warwickshire Avon," by A. T. Quiller Couch. The paper is an account of the picturesque scenery and historical associations connected with "Shakespeare's Avon," being the record of a journey from the source of the river in the gardens of Naseby to its junction with the Severn. "Roman London" is the subject of an interesting paper, written by Eugene Lawrence, describing the Roman remains recently discovered beneath the London pavements. Colonel T. A. Dodge writes the first of a series of articles about "Some American Riders;" Bishop J. M. Walden contributes an account of "The Argentine People and their Religious and Educational Institutions;" Theodore Child, continuing his series of South American papers, gives a very complete description of the climate, people and resources of "The Republic of Uruguay." Moncure D. Conway contributes an important article on The English Ancestry of Washington," which contains many interesting facts hitherto unpublished, and is accompanied by numerous illustrations and fac-similes of entries in old parish registers, and Archdeacon Farrar contributes an impartial and appreciative sketch of the origin and work of the Salvation Army. Other articles include a causerie, by Walter Besant, "Over Johnson's Grave;" short stories by A. B. Ward and Caroline Earl White, the continuation of the serials by Charles Egbert Craddock and Thomas Hardy, and poems by W. D. Howells and Robert Burns Wilson. The editorial departments, under the control of George William Curtis, William Dean Howells and Charles Dudley Warner, maintain their usual vigor and interest.

The Magazine of Art for May has for its frontispiece a photogravure of Sir Everett Millais's painting, "Jephthah's Daughter." The opening article is devoted to Benjamin-Constant. There is a portrait in red crayon of Benjamin-Constant, by himself, and there are reproductions from his most famous pictures, and a page is devoted to showing us the artist in his studio, a gorgeous place, devoted almost exclusively to Oriental art. A poem by J. Murray Templeton accompanies Constant's picture of "The Moonlight Sonata." "The Crucifixion in Celtic Art" is discussed by Romily Allen; the second paper, on Lord Armstrong's Collection of Modern Pictures, is profusely illustrated with reproductions from the more celebrated of the collection; an especially timely paper is the one on Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier by Walter Armstrong, a striking accompaniment to this article being a sketch of Meissonier at work in his garden, during the last year of his life, drawn by A. L. Parys. There is a page devoted to a reproduction of the famous "1814." A paper by Claude Phillips on the "Modern Schools of Painting and Sculpture" is devoted to Great Britain and the United States, and in it we find a characteristic, but not particularly lifelike, portrait of John L. Sargent by himself. "Some Recent Irish Lakes" are described by Alen S. Cole, and are carefully illustrated. The number is brought to a close by numerous notes, which chronicle with care and intelligence the doings of the art world for the past month.

The Quiver for May opens with "A Chat with Girls," which is followed by the concluding pages of the serial "Waiting to be Claimed," which ends with the tinkling of wedding bells, showing that the heroine did not wait in vain. "The Shield of Faith" is the fifth paper in the series "Shield, Sword and the Battle," which is followed by an amusing article, "The Booking-Clerk Worries." "A Sprig of Rosemary," a story in two parts, is concluded, and the serial "On Stronger Wings" is continued. "The Culture of the Heart" is an admirable paper by Rev. Alfred J. Bamford, and next is a story for children, called "Two Tiny Pilgrims." "The Service of God and the Service of Man" is a more or less theological article appropriate for Sunday reading. The chapter on "The Oldest City Churches," the city in question being London, describes its subject with pencil as well as pen. "God's Continuous Care" is a paper by Rev. Hugh Macmillan, D. D., and there is a paper on "Character and Influence" by Rev. W. Mann Statham. There are short stories and longer ones, there are music and poetry, and a bundle of "Short Arrows," that are as pointed as they are short.

The current Far and Near contains a sketch of Dorothea Lynde Dix, by Miss Josephine Lazarus, which has the effect of arousing a strong interest in Miss Dix, and a desire to study her life more extensively, while at the same time the words of Miss Lazarus are an inspiration in themselves. This is the most notable article in this month's issue; the one that has the first place is published anonymously, and is called "Some Aspects of Literature." This paper was read at a meeting of the Literary Union of one of the Working Girls' Societies which Far and Near represents. "A New Form of Concentrated Residences" is concluded, and the second part of Halévy's story, "A Love Match," appears. In one of the shorter papers, "Our Women and the Nation," by Miss Lucy A. Barrows, the responsibilities of the intelligent but non-voting part of our population are indicated and emphasized. "How to Conduct a Cooking-Class," by Mrs. C. W. Roberts, gives very practical and useful information; the Household Corner contains only recipes this month; while, with a recollection of Easter bonnets, the Fashion Department has the sub-title of "Hints on Home Hat-Trimming." The one poem is "Sunset After a Rainy Work Day," by Ruth Huntington Sessions. In the department of Thoughts from Club Members, the important question of "Self-support in Club Life" is considered in several papers from different associations.

THE BROADWAY OF THE BUSINESS MAN.

The business man knows Broadway as a street block with moving drays and wagons, with pavements which move with unbroken lines of men, and that are shut in on either side by the tallest of tall buildings. It is a place where no one strolls, and where a man can as easily swing his cane as a woman could wear a train. Pedestrians do not walk steadily forward here, or in a straight line, but dodge in and out like runners on a football field. They all seem to be trying to reach the bank to have a check cashed before 3 o'clock. The man who stops to speak to a friend, or to gaze into a shop window, is jostled and pushed and shouldered to one side; everyone seems to be trying to catch up to the man just in front of him; and everyone has something to do and something on his mind to think of, too, if his face tells anything.

So intent are they on their errands that they would not recognize their own wives if they passed them by. This is the spot on Broadway where the thermometer marks fever heat. It is the great fighting ground of the city, where the battle of business goes on from 8 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, at which time the work flags a little and grows less and less hurried until 5, when the armies declare an armistice for the day and march off uptown to plan a fresh campaign for the morrow. The armies begin to arrive before 8 and gather from every point of the compass. The ferryboats land them by thousands and hurry back across the river for thousands more; the elevated roads marshall them from far uptown, gathering them by companies at each station, where they are unloaded and scattered over the business districts in regiments. They come over the Brooklyn bridge by tens of thousands, in one long, endless procession, and cross the City Hall Park at a quick step. It is one of the most impressive sights the city has to offer.—[R. H. Davis, in May Scribner.

At Baalbac, in Syria, the traveler sees at the quarry nearly ready to be moved from the pillars that support it, a dressed stone, 71x14x13 feet in size, containing 12,922 cubic feet. And the stone has waited more than 2,000 years. There are four stones nearly as large which have been transported a mile or more and put into the foundation of the temple of the Sun.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, causing distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently. It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind.

Distress After Eating

Sick Headache

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. After eating I would have a faint or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Heart-burn

Sour Stomach

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

AWFUL SKIN DISEASE.

Child a Mass of Raw, Bleeding Sores. Miraculous Cure by the Cuticura Remedies.

A face, from the hair to the neck on both sides, a raw mass of bleeding sores; two little hands and arms in the same condition; a body, around the waist of which was a broad band of bleeding eruptions, and from the hips to the tips of her toes the skin was so raw as to be absolutely sickening to the sight. Said Mrs. H. A. Stout to me:—"I have tried everything suggested to me on my little daughter, who has been so afflicted almost from birth. I have had three doctors experiment on her, but she seemed to be getting worse every day. I was almost distracted. Every night I had to bandage her all over, and tie mittens on her hands to prevent her from digging the raw flesh with her fingers. Mr. Faulkner said he believed that CUTICURA REMEDIES would cure her. He offered to bear the expense. At that time she was worse than I had ever seen her, and there seemed no prospects of recovery. CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT and CUTICURA SOAP have wrought a miracle. Today her skin is smooth and fair, and I believe she has entirely recovered." The above is true in every particular, and I refer to Mr. G. W. Woolever, druggist.

J. ROSS FAULKNER, Danville, N. Y.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 51 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS, Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

Relief Instantaneous, Cure Rapid, Radical and Permanent.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and injures the most robust constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his RADICAL CURE has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is instantaneous in affording relief in all head colds, sneezing, snuffing, and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell and taste, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver and kidneys.

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh

Consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT and INFLATED INHALER, all in one package; price, $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Sold everywhere.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON.

DRY UP

your tears. Shout the glad tidings. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa, the genuine Indian remedy made by the Indians from Herbs and Barks, cures all diseases arising from a deranged liver, or Disease of the Blood. Sagwa cures Constipation, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Scrofula, Rheumatism and Chills and Fever. No Pains, no Tears, no Sighs, no Sobs if you restore your health with Sagwa. For sale at all Druggists.

KICKAPOO INDIAN SALVE. An Excellent Dressing for Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, and all kinds of Indolent Ulcers. This Salve is made of Real Buffalo Tallow, combined with Medicinal properties of healing Herbs, Roots, Barks, etc. Only 25 cents a package. Get it. Don't be without it.

AUCTION SALES.

At Auction!

Steam Yacht DIONE,

At the yard of P. B. WARREN, foot of RHODES STREET, in the City of Providence, R. I.,

Wednesday, April 29, '91,

At 12 o'clock M., at above-named yard.

Said yacht is 28½ feet long, 6 feet beam, timbered and planked with oak, has a large cabin with glass sides, two berths, Cruikshank engine, Hicks boiler, Keet condenser, with shaft pump, ample water-carrying capacity, improved injector, best steering apparatus, two masts, hand pump, between three and four gross tonnage, and can carry from twelve to fifteen people; sufficient room for storing supplies; boiler room and cabin separate; recently painted and put in good order. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, WM. H. HENRICK.

THE CONTENTS OF

Bellevue Ave. Book Store, Downing Block,

AT AUCTION,

Commencing on Monday, April 27, at 2 and 7 P. M. each day,

Until all the stock is sold.

Elegant line of Note Paper, Engravings, Books, Fancy Articles, etc.; and on Wednesday afternoon the Fixtures of the store, consisting of Showcases, Counters, Shelving, Safe, Stove, etc.

THOS. BURLINGHAM, Auct'r.

AUCTION SALES.

HAVING made the necessary arrangements I am prepared to conduct auction sales of all descriptions at reasonable rates, and would solicit a share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. W. FITZBORNE.

Office hours from 6 to 8 P. M., 116 Spring St.

WANTED.

Parties wanting to buy tables will do well by calling at H. J. Jones's, 14 Mill street, and see the large stock of tables from $1.50 to $10.

I have a lot of new and second-hand furniture which I sell at a very low price.

Please examine my goods.

H. J. JONES, 14 Mill Street.

NOTICES.

Natural History Society.

REGULAR MEETING at 8 o'clock, evening of Monday, April 27, in the museum, Touro street. Rev. George W. Cutter will read a paper entitled "Geological and Other Notes on Egypt." The meeting is open free to all ladies and gentlemen interested in the subject. A full presence of members is requested by the council. A. O'D. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

Proposals for building New Fire Engine House.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the City Council Committee on Fire Department, at the City Clerk's Office, until Monday May 4, 1891, at 5 o'clock P. M., for building a new Fire Engine House at the corner of Thames Street & Sharon Court, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the City Clerk's office on and after Monday April 27, 1891.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

For the Committee on Fire Department,

E. W. HIGBEE, Chairman.

Newport, April 23, 1891.

A NEW CURE!

Dr. C. J. Lewis hereby announces that he has at last been persuaded to place his famous remedy on the market so that sufferers may be their own physicians.

KAKO is a sure cure for all secret scans and does not interfere with one's work or meals SEND NOW for the remedy. Book sent free. Country patients corresponded with till cured.

Dr. C. J. LEWIS,

No. 120 Friendship Street, Providence, R. I.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro' street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CLOTHING.

How little it costs to dress a boy handsomely if you put him into the right hands! There are three R's in his education, and there should be three S's in his attire—strong, serviceable and stylish. We dont forget that the boy of this generation is the man of the next, and we don't forget the parents, for we know who pays the bills. You will be astonished at our prices, and well you may be, for our regular lines are quoted at prices as low as, or lower than, the so-called "bargains" which are advertised elsewhere. You will find that our suits are all surprisingly good for the money.

We are showing an endless variety of

KILT SUITS, SCHOOL SUITS, DRESS SUITS, FANCY SUITS, SAILOR SUITS, JERSEY SUITS.

MOTHERS' FRIEND WAISTS.

Newport One Price Clothing Co

SECOND FLOOR.

NEW GOODS.

Brown and black stiff and soft hats, from 50c. to $3.50.

Elegant line of Neckwear in Teck and Four-in-hand, 25c. and 50c.

Soft Cheviot and Flannel Shirts, 14 1-2 to 18, at 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.50.

Choice patterns in Trousers for men and youths, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50 to $7.

Seasonable underwear at all prices, 50c. to $2.

Custom Department.

Doing a good business in this department—making suits to order from large line of samples from $15 to $35, and Trousers from $5 to $10.

Laundry Work.

GOOD WORK. PROMPT SERVICE.

Martin E. Bennett,

Next Caswell, Massey & Co.

JOHN O'CONNOR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

333 Thames Street,

Branch of 963 6th Avenue, New York, is showing an elegant line of

Foreign and Domestic Woolens

For men's wear. Prices moderate. Pantaloons a specialty.

SCOTCH SUITINGS

OF ALL KINDS,

FOR SALE BY

Otto,

244 Thames Street.

SPRING SUITS.

We are now opening the most desirable line of spring and summer woolens we have yet shown, and invite inspection of same.

We take particular interest in showing a lot of Scotch tweeds and cashmeres which we have imported direct and which make very stylish suits.

As usual our prices are moderate and we guarantee good work and a perfect fit.

McLennan Bros.

NEW

Spring Woolens.

HENRY D. SPOONER,

200 THAMES STREET.

BLUEFISH,

Shad, Striped Bass, Blackfish, Scup, Butterfish, Halibut, Flounders, Codfish and Fresh Herring,

—AT—

WILLIAMSON'S FISH MARKET,

300 & 305 Thames Street.

FROM GERMANY.

Why the Germans Dislike the Empress Frederick.

Some of the Quaint Sights To Be Seen in Lothringen.

[Special correspondence of the Daily News.]

By the kindness of a dear friend, your very interesting paper, The Journal, comes to me every week in this ancient German city. I cannot say how much I prize it, not only for its comprehensive news columns, all so welcome, but that it keeps one in touch with dear old Newport, one of the sweetest spots in the world, and in and around which center the tenderest recollections of a youth spent in the shadow of the "Old Stone Mill." Items of German life and politics are often mentioned by you, and so I venture to send you one or two fresh from the country itself.

It is strange how differently the same things appear, in the country and out of it and often how wrong the impressions are that become current at a distance, and it seems to me especially so in the case of the Emperor of Germany and his mother, the Empress Frederick. The question is often asked by Americans and English, "Has not the young Emperor ill-treated his mother?" To Germans, who, as a rule, do not love the Empress Frederick, but who are enthusiastically devoted to her son, the young Emperor, this idea is very exasperating. And why do they not love her? Because, though a good and very accomplished woman, she has positively no tact, and has persistently flown in the face of all German ideas and prejudices ever since she became the wife of their Crown Prince Frederick in 1858. Marrying, as she did, a prince of one of the most conservative people in the world, surely it became her duty to conform to their customs as much as possible, instead of which she ordered her household and brought up her children entirely on the English plan, buying their clothes and even their toys principally in England. Having an enormous influence over her husband, whose will and general characteristics were not nearly so strong as her own, she led him largely in her direction, which, governed by English ideas, was not totally unsuitable for the position he was to fill. By want of tact he overshot the mark, for in Germany of all countries on the face of the globe, if a woman wished to make her influence felt, she must be wise as a serpent and harmful as a dove. Yet the Empress Frederick, as Crown Princess, openly set herself to defy Bismarck in many instances, recognizing, and justly, too, his determined opposition to the voice of woman in any cause, even so far that when, during the Franco-Prussian War, the Empress Augusta begged for leniency toward the French in one case, Bismarck harshly denounced her act, as "one of the damned interferences of women," and in the days of his supremacy even a Princess could be punished who was so imprudent as to openly oppose him. Therefore on two different occasions, when announcement was made that the Crown Prince and Princess were to be for some months in Italy, the fact was, they were banished from Germany by an order of the old Emperor William, inspired of course by Bismarck, on account of her interference in state affairs, either directly or indirectly through the Crown Prince. In the eyes of Germans, no one in her position could have committed a graver fault, and they were quite unable to see any good motives in such actions. During the war of '70 and '71, the Germans were constantly surprised that the English were so early acquainted with much of their army news, and after inquiries in many directions it was discovered that the Crown Princess, who had a private telegraph in her own apartments, transmitted such news to Queen Victoria, and for this she was sent out of Berlin. So they learned to dislike and distrust her. For these reasons the old Emperor William brought his grandson, the present Emperor, as much as possible under the training and teaching of Bismarck, who has built up to its glory and unity the Empire he was so soon to rule over and which, all Germany began to fear, would pale and lose its lustre if the Crown Prince Frederick should carry out his liberal and pacific views before the time was ripe and ready. Many times during the illness of his father the present Emperor was placed in most trying and painful positions. Sent by the old Emperor and Bismarck to personally treat with the Crown Prince as to his succession, or the abdication of his claims to the throne, on account of his hopeless state and the great age and infirmity of his father, the young Prince William was treated as an enemy by his mother, and, when obliged by state etiquette to represent the very person of the Emperor and so forced to come before the public alone, or rather in prominence before every other member of his family, the Crown Princess loudly complained of his want of respect for her as his mother, when, instead of being by her side as her son, he walked before her, as the representative of his grandfather. Some may say her feeling was natural. Yes, but it was not etiquette, to which Kings and Queens must bow irrevocably, and put their feelings out of sight. English people repeated and exaggerated these complaints of the Empress Frederick, as being bone of their bone, and not from a wish to hurt anyone's feelings, for they have a case in point under their own eyes, for which they feel no sympathy, where the Duchess of Edinburgh, the only daughter of the Czar of Russia, shows plainly and very unamiably how bitter it is to her to give first place to the Princess of Wales, daughter of a poor little kingdom like Denmark. The Prince of Wales for his part found it galling to see his nephew, yet an Emperor, set before him in all their mutual visits to crowned heads, and so lifted up his voice against him, and, though in these petty grievances, it was enough to set the tune for the English chorus, not of praise, but of blame for the young Emperor. Once started on that key, they gave him no credit for any good thing until he came among them and by his quick and appreciative intelligence of all he saw in the military and naval reviews in his honor, as well as his great dignity and courtesy, won from the English people, a due appreciation of himself and of his position as a sovereign. The Emperor, is, of course, strictly and conscientiously German in all his ways, manners and modes of speech, and would the nation tolerate a ruler who was not? So, though the Empress Frederick's dearest wish was to ascend the throne, she took no trouble to endear herself to the people, for while she was and is active in many good works, she is always a foreigner among the Germans.

So well known were her efforts to imbue her husband with all her own English principles of government that a very large party in Germany regarded the death of Frederick as fortunate for the preservation of German unity. It is freely said that he was no soldier, that "all his battles were arranged for him and that he came late to every one of them." It was, of course, a bitter disappointment to the Empress Frederick never to reign, so bitter that in the early days of her son's accession she refused to see or speak to him, because he stood in his father's place. Yet his respect and consideration for her have been unbounded, and no complaints of her unjust treatment have ever been put forth by him in retaliation. The employment of an English physician over and above all others, in the case of the Crown Prince, was felt to be a wrong to the whole German people, and they were vindicated only after his death, when the diagnosis of the German doctors, made in the earliest stages of the disease, was acknowledged to have been the right one, though so long denied and skilfully concealed by those who had a purpose to serve. Such have been some of the causes at work to estrange mother and son, and though now all seem to be lost sight of, and far better so, still, when the question is asked, "Has the young Emperor ill-treated his mother," let us say "no, a thousand times, no," au contraire. It is said that the Emperor will soon visit Strassburg again on his way to visit the estate he has recently bought in Lothringen, and may possibly meet Queen Victoria here, as she returns to England from her continental tour.

If this is the case this old city will, as before, during the visits of the Emperor, put on its gayest aspect. The immense garrison will be out in review, and the streets will be crowded with officers and soldiers in their brilliant uniforms, and the pretty peasant girls of Alsace and Lorraine in their picturesque costumes will be very prominent and important, for say what you please of the feeling of these conquered provinces, the people of at least the present generation show plainly enough their appreciation of the greatly improved condition of things.

The constant beautifying and enlarging of the city, and the great number of new buildings, both public and private, give employment to thousands, to say nothing of the strides in the education of the lower classes. All is busy and thriving, and only the narrow streets in the old quarter show the squalid population of the French times. But in some of these streets are treasures to delight the heart of old curiosity-seekers, from the quaint old houses of all sorts of heights and shapes packed in together, giving occasional glimpses into spacious court yards surrounded by curved galleries fairly black with age, to the shops where everything from a priest's robe to beautiful old silver and carved furniture almost take away your breath. What a delightful business it would be to search out and buy these things, for people who like them and are able to pay for them, for they are not all cheap, but very many are reasonable in price considering their age and rarity. But they are in the hands of those who know their worth, and one is tempted to follow the example of the little boy, who wanted to buy a violin, and went every day to ask the price, saying he "hoped to tire the woman out, so she'd let him have it cheaper," but the same bits of silver stand and stare you in the face for years, and the owner seldom weakens in their price, to any great extent. The wonder is, how they live, as their stock never seems to grow less, and we stumble around in dark rooms crowded with old furniture on every visit. Pardon this digression from the original subject of my letter, but as, glancing over some events in the life of Emperor William second, we have almost pictured him here in this most loyal city, I could not resist putting some of its many attractions before you, though indeed I have touched upon them but lightly, while I have not even mentioned the Cathedral. It is not to be spoken of in a few words, its majesty and beauty are more suggestive of silence than of any out-spoken admiration, and we creep through the great Platz, where it stands, feeling like atoms on the face of the earth, and, while we gaze upon it, wonder that it could have been made by man.

ANOTHER TUCKERMAN CASE.

A profit of $15,000 made in a real estate transaction is the subject of an interesting suit in the Massachusetts supreme court. It appears that when Edward Tuckerman died, a good many years ago, he left his property in trust, the income to be paid to Samuel Parkman Tuckerman for life. Among the assets of the estate of Mr. Tuckerman, Sr., was a lot of real estate in Chicago, which was some years later sold by the executor and trustee at an advance of $15,000 over its appraised value.

The trustee, it is alleged, in the bill as filed in the court, classed this increase as income, and paid it to Mr. Tuckerman. The latter died a short time ago, and his daughter, Miss Mary P. Tuckerman, who is contesting her father's will, claimed that the trustee should have added the $15,000 to the principal of the fund instead of paying it out as income, and she has begun a suit to compel the estate of the trustee to make the principal good to that amount. The case is an interesting one and involves several important questions of law.—[Boston Globe.

DEATH OF ROBERT S. CHASE.

Mr. Robert S. Chase, one of the old, best-known and most respected residents of Middletown, died this morning at his residence, of heart disease. He had been in his usual good health up to last night; during the night he complained of feeling unwell and was given some simple remedy by his daughter, and, going back to bed, passed quietly away at about 3 o'clock. Deceased leaves a widow, the sister of Mr. John Rogers of this city, and daughter of the late T. G. Rogers of Middletown; an unmarried daughter, and three sons, George, James and Henry. He was for many years one of the best-known and most prominent citizens of his town, his advice always being sought in town matters, and being always for the best interests of the community. He was repeatedly honored by his fellow citizens with public office, representing them in the General Assembly and filling various town offices, and well illustrating that much desired condition of the "office seeking the man," for Mr. Chase was, in spite of the many honors given him, a most quiet and unassuming citizen. He was many years ago major of the Middletown Horse Guards, and of late has been actively connected with all enterprises intended to develop Newport or Middletown industries, being for many years a director of the First National Bank of this city and of the gas company. He was connected with the water works and street railway companies, having recently been elected a director of the latter. He was, to use the words of one of Middletown's oldest and most prominent citizens, a man who in every way was a model citizen and one whose place in the councils of his town cannot well be filled.

Mr. Chase was prominently connected with the Episcopal Church, being an officer of St. Mary's parish, which includes Portsmouth and Middletown.

THE NEWPORT ARTILLERY.

The annual meeting of the Newport Artillery occurs next Tuesday evening, and Colonel Horton has announced his determination not to accept a re-election for another year. This determination has been known to members of the company for some time. It was, however, hoped that the colonel could be induced to change his mind, but in this they have been disappointed. Colonel Horton has been a member of the Artillery for twenty-six years, and its colonel for six years. He enlisted March 2, 1865, was elected fourth sergeant in 1867, being promoted successively to third, second and first sergeant in 1868, 1869 and 1870. In November, 1877, he was elected captain; in 1878 was promoted to major; in 1882, lieutenant colonel, and in 1885 was made colonel. He has proved an admirable commanding officer, a good drill master, and a firm, but not harsh, disciplinarian. Under his command the company has been kept up to a high standard in drill and equipments, and under his direction many notable changes have been made to the Armory. It is a matter of regret that he will not continue in command until after the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the company, but, although not in active command, he will still remain at the head of the general committee on the celebration and will devote his best endeavors towards making the celebration a success. Colonel Horton, upon retiring, will leave an excellent command to his successor.

It is understood that the colonelcy will be given to Major Addison Thomas, who within the past few years has become a resident of Newport and has been a fine member of the company for a year or more. Major Thomas has had considerable experience in military affairs. He was for several years a member of the Seventh New York regiment, holding a commission as sergeant upon his withdrawal. He was afterwards a member of the Pennsylvania militia, and served as major in one of the regiments of the New Jersey militia. In all he has had fifteen years' experience in the militias of the various states. He is well versed in military tactics, and is expected to make an excellent commanding officer for the Artillery.

ARRIVAL OF A STATUE.

The statue of St. Joseph for the niche in the new parochial school house arrived yesterday from Bridgeport, Conn., where it was cast by the Monumental Bronze Company. It is an exceedingly striking and handsome figure and, when placed in position in the niche, in the front of the building and three stories from the ground, will be a handsome ornament. The statue is eight feet in height, and weighs nearly 1,800 pounds. It represents the saint holding the traditional staff, surmounted by a lily, in his right hand, and the child Jesus on his left arm. The figure of the child has the right arm uplifted, pointing toward the sky, and in the left carries a figure of the earth, surmounted by a cross. The figures are cast in a white bronze metal of a light drab color. Like all articles used in connection with church work, the statue will be blessed before being placed in position. This ceremony will be performed by Bishop Harkins, on Tuesday, May 5, when the children, in whose name the statue has been given, will be present in a body, and an appropriate sermon will be delivered by a priest from away.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Pilot boat A. M. Lawrence, No. 4, is in.

—The northwest cautionary signal is flying.

—Captain George S. Grimes has been transferred from battery H, at Fort Adams, to light battery A, at Fort Warren.

—The Young Men's Democratic Club meet Monday evening, when a constitution will be adopted and public addresses made.

—Schooner Ada Abell is in with lumber for Albert Hammett, and schooner Henry Clay and steamer Etta Moore with stone.

—Mr. Alfred G. Langley, organist, and Miss Ryan, soprano, will enter upon their engagements at Trinity Church tomorrow. Miss Marthind has been re-engaged as contralto.

—Captain O. F. Stanton of the Richmond has been ordered to examination, for promotion to the rank of commodore, to which he will be promoted on the retirement of Rear Admiral Braine next month.

—Captains J. A. Slamm and H. D. Smith, United States revenue marine, have been appointed a board to convene at Alabama, for the examination of Second Lieutenants Jacobs, Uberroth and Berthoff for promotion.

—The good weather and smooth sea enabled the wreckers to save about eight hundred barrels of oil from the stranded ship yesterday, and today, the conditions remaining favorable, a very large quantity will probably be secured. All the wrecking vessels are on the scene, and the work is being rapidly pushed, as the barrels are breaking in the hold and must be saved at once, if at all.

—Captain Joseph N. Miller is detached from the navy yard, New York, April 30, and ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the Chicago; Captain Theodore F. Kane, from duty as equipment officer at the navy yard, New York, and ordered as captain of that yard, May 1, and Commander George W. Sumner, from present duties at the New York navy yard, April 30, and ordered as equipment officer of that yard, May 1.

—At the recent meeting of the Grand Council of Rhode Island, Royal Arcanum, Thomas P. Peckham of this city was elected grand alternate representative. The next annual meeting will be at Wickford.

—Davis Division, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, had its first official inspection at its hall last night, the inspecting officers being Colonel N. W. Pierce, Majors F. G. Perry and H. O. True, Adjutant F. A. Colwell, Quartermaster James L. Floss and Sir Guard W. A. Griffith. After the initiation of the two candidates the division was inspected and gave a short drill, which was followed by a collation and good time. The visiting officers commented very favorably on the excellent showing made by the members, who were out in full ranks and made a fine appearance.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Baptist anniversaries will be held this year at Cincinnati, May 20—26, in Pike's Opera House.

Rev. Roland Grant of the Harvard-street Baptist Church thinks that more ministers have been discouraged by "empty and dreary" prayer meetings than by anything else.

The American board since its organization has sent to the foreign field 2,026 missionaries. Last year forty-two new missionaries were sent out and twenty-four new churches built.

Rev. F. B. Meyer, of Regent Park Chapel, London, a preacher of ability, who has worked among the laboring classes in London with great success, will be one of the speakers this year at Mr. Moody's Northfield Conference.

Grace Protestant Episcopal Church of New York city has twenty distinct organizations. It is served by six clergymen, including the rector, and the total expenditure for the year was $107,112—$32,503 being for parish expenses, and $74,609 for outside purposes.

The Catholic Union for social studies in Italy have, with the full approval of the Pope, arranged to celebrate scientifically the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by the great Catholic Italian, by a congress of Catholic students of historico-social sciences, to be convoked at Genoa in the fall of 1892.

The churches at Haverhill, Mass., have been enjoying a series of evangelistic services under the lead of Dr. L. W. Munhall. The attendance was good, and the results were made manifest in three hundred additions to the churches. At the close there was a convention attended by Mr. Moody and a number of persons from Boston.

"The church cannot afford to be independent of the standards of religious belief. It was, as Gibbon tells us, when the Romans began to regard all religion as equally true—false and useless—that Christianity came in with its inspiring power and established a belief in God and saved the world from infidelity.—[Rev. Thomas P. Hughes.

At a meeting last evening of the Union Temple Baptist Church of Boston it was voted to extend a formal call to Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer of Chicago to become its pastor. Dr. Lorimer last evening presented his resignation of the pulpit of the Emmanuel Baptist Church of Chicago and it was accepted, to take effect within a fortnight, but with salary continued till August 31.

Rev. Dr. Charles W. Bennett of Evanston, Ill., one of the ripest scholars in the Methodist denomination, is dead. He was the author of several books, the best known of which is that of "Christian Archeology"—a standard work in many theological schools. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1852, and had since studied in Germany and taught in Syracuse University and Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston.

The Christian Intelligencer has the following interesting paragraph:—"The Wesleyans in England, who claim the honor of having the best Sunday schools in the world, regularly hold public examinations with their scholars before they are promoted to higher grades. Their Sunday school catechism contains questions which might sometimes put theological students to hard thinking. With them the Sunday school is no plaything."

An enthusiastic Episcopalian in Boston says, in the Transcript, that "Phillips Brooks is not only the greatest preacher in America; he is perhaps the greatest preacher in the world, one of the greatest preachers of all time." A few years ago we counted, according to newspaper estimates, nine "greatest preachers in America," and four "greatest preachers of all time." Phillips Brooks is a great preacher, but the world is large, and contains many great preachers. No man is competent to decide who is the greatest among them, for no man can have heard them all. This writer, however, makes a true utterance when he says that, "if Brooks is elected bishop, one of two things will surely follow; there will be strife and trouble in the Church, or the boldness and abandon which now mark the great preacher's sermons will grow less and less marked." Phillips Brooks is not a representative preacher of the Protestant Episcopal church any more than Henry Ward Beecher was a representative Congregationalist, or than Father Hyacinth was a truly representative Roman Catholic preacher when he was in Notre Dame.—[Christian Advocate.

Yesterday's Fall River Globe says:—"There is considerable feeling being expressed in certain circles at the failure of the Equitable Stock company to pay up its obligations in this city. The concern was represented here by George W. Flagg, and its office was in Granite Block. It failed about a week ago and its liabilities here are variously estimated from $1,200 to $5,000. It was expected that everything would be squared up today, but a notice on the door states that Mr. Flagg will not be in town tomorrow. No settlement is expected now before April 29."

During the last six years 150,000 barrels of oil have been accumulated from the overflow of the wells near Lander, Wyo., by the owners damming a creek and diverting its course. On the 15th inst., a flood in the creek broke the dam, and the water, resuming its old channel, swept away the entire lot of oil. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

For additional Local News see eighth page.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 25. Wall street.—Opening Prices:—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 91¾; Delaware & Hudson, 135; Lackawanna, 138¾; Erie, 21¾; Erie preferred, 55; Kansas & Texas, 15¾; Missouri Pacific, 72½; Northern Pacific, 27; Northern Pacific preferred, 70¾; Northwestern, 111¾; Ontario & Western, 18¾; Pacific Mail, 39¾; Reading, 34¼; Rock Island, 79; St. Paul, 64¾; Texas Pacific, 15¾; Union Pacific, 51¾; Wabash, 11¾; Wabash preferred, 23; Western Union, 82¾; New York & New England, 39¾; Sugar, 90¾; Lead, 20¾.

11 A. M.—The stock market this morning showed at the opening an urgent demand for stocks for both sides of the account, and first prices were not only higher, but during the hour on an extremely large business material advances were scored in many shares, while the entire list moved up fractional amounts. The opening gains were fractional, Canada Southern leading with ¾ per cent., and the market continued to advance from the opening sales. The gains in the general list were confined to fractions, but the features of the market were Northern Pacific preferred, Louisville, North American and Chicago and Tennessee Coal, all of which made heavy advances. Northern Pacific preferred led the list in point of activity and from 70¾ it advanced to 72⅛, while Louisville, North American and Chicago rose 2 per cent. to 28 and Tennessee Coal, 1¾ to 37½. The Wheeling & Lake Erie stocks, Burlington, Missouri Pacific and Lackawanna were also prominent for strength rising large fractions, while St. Paul and other active shares moved over a smaller range. The force of the upward movement was spent before the end of the hour, however, and a partial re-action occurred in which some of the more sluggish stocks were carried slightly below the opening figures, but at 11 o'clock the market was again strong and active at small fractions better than the opening prices as a rule.

Closing—Money on call, easy; all loans at 3 per cent., and closing offered at 3; prime mercantile paper, easier at 5 @ 6½; bar silver, 97⅛; exchange, quiet and steady; actual rates, $1.85¾ for sixty days, and $1.88½ for demand; posted rates, $4.86 @ 9½; commercial bills, $1.84¾ @ ¾; government bonds, dull and steady; 4s reg., 121; 4s coup., 121; 4½s reg., 102; 4½s coup., 102; railroad bonds, quiet and generally firm; Pacific 6s, 113. The stock market after 11 o'clock was inclined to droop still, but several specialties displayed marked strength, and among these was Pittsburg and C. C. C. & St. Louis, which rose to 65 from 61. The bank statement also proved unexpectedly favorable, and this stimulated the general list so that the best prices of the day were reached in many cases. The later dealings showed the effects of realizations, however, and the market closed barely steady, at small fractions better than first prices.

Bank statement—Reserve—increase, $2,655,275; loans—decrease, $5,283,200; specie—decrease, $911,500; legal tenders—increase, $2,305,900; deposits—decrease, $1,763,500; circulation—decrease, $27,100. The banks now hold $9,975,125 in excess of the requirements of the twenty-five per cent. rule.

NEW YORK CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

[Reported by J. H. Barney, Jr., 301½ Thames St.]

Atchison	34⅜
Am. Sug. Ref.	89¾
Am. Sug. Ref. preferred	
Chicago Gas Trust	51½
Canada Southern	52¾
C., B. & Q.	91⅞
C. C., C. & St. L.	65⅝
Delaware & Lackawanna	138⅝
Delaware & Hudson	
Erie	22¾
Hocking Valley	
Lake Shore	112¾
Louisville & Nashville	80¾
Lead Trust	20⅛
Michigan Central	
Missouri Pacific	72½
New York & New England	39½
New York Central	
New Jersey Central	
Northern Pacific	27⅜
Northern Pacific preferred	71¾
Northwestern	111⅝
North American	17½
Omaha	
Pacific Mail	39
Pullman Palace	
Petroleum	
Rock Island	79⅜
Richmond Terminal	18⅞
Reading	34⅛
St. Paul	64½
Silver	
Sugar Trust	
Texas Pacific	
Western Union	82¾
Wisconsin Central	
Wheeling & Lake Erie	
Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred	
Union Pacific	51½
Manhattan	

BOSTON EXCHANGE.

Boston, April 25.

	Noon.
American Bell Telephone	203
West End Land Co	24
Calumet & Hecla Mining Co	260
Kearsarge Mining Co	13¾
Osceola Mining Co	30⅛
Quincy Mining Co	110
Tamarack Mining Co	150
Boston & Albany	201
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	31¾
Boston & Lowell	177
Central of Massachusetts	19⅞
Central of Massachusetts preferred	39
Mexican Central	21⅜
New York & New England	39¾
Wisconsin Central	21½

There is more, however, than the disappearance of unfavorable conditions. New conditions of a more than usually encouraging nature have come into play. The country has the promise of a harvest of more than ordinary abundance, concurrently with poor crops in other countries, which suggests the probability of a large export of cereals at high prices. It is also becoming evident that last year's cotton crop has been estimated far below its actual extent, so that a very unusual surplus may have to be carried over into the next season; which implies prosperity at the South also. An exceptionally good harvest will mean the liquidation of farm mortgages, the proceeds of which may be expected to seek employment in securities which find their market in Wall street. Already, these prospects are beginning to have their effect upon the tone of trade at large. The merchandise markets generally are doing a healthy and steadily increasing business; and the iron trade (the best barometer of business) shows a marked improvement in demand for all its products. A set of conditions like these is legitimately calculated to have a favorable effect upon the prices of securities.—[Henry Clews & Co.'s weekly letter.

Business is very quiet at the Boston banks. The further decline in the clearing house rate increases the desire of borrowers on the street to have their call loans marked down. As yet, however, but few parties have succeeded in finding 3 per cent. money, and the number obtaining accommodation at 3½ per cent. is not large, 4 per cent. being still about the ordinary rate for new loans. Business in time loans is very dull for the reason that very little first-class paper is offering for sale. The best business names can be sold at 5 per cent. and upward, while the choicest corporation loans find purchasers at 4½ and even 4¼ per cent. Year loans are quoted at 5½ @ 5 per cent.—[Boston Advertiser.

Two somewhat contradictory statements can be truthfully made in regard to the local money and loan market. The one is that money is in excess of demand, and the other is that rates are fairly firm. The explanation is to be found in the fact that first-class paper, that is, the best of collateral paper, and two name paper is scarce. There is but very little demand from good borrowers for funds and the little and less strong houses are compelled to pay the rate of 5½ to 6 per cent. Little is, however, doing at either figure. Perhaps more in amount of notes at the former figure and more in number at the latter.—[Providence Financial News.

In March the exports of merchandise from the United States amounted to $75,316,417, and of silver $2,671,260, or together $77,987,679. But this was a large falling off from the $84,218,655 of merchandise and silver exported in January and the $101,267,110 exported in December. On the other hand, the imports of merchandise alone in March were $77,105,000. This was the largest amount imported in one month in a dozen years, or possibly in the whole history of the country.—[New York Post.

It is doubtful if a man lives who can tell with any certainty the future course of prices. Conditions may arise which will change the views of anyone powerful enough to control the market now. The drift of prices will depend largely on whether the public will absorb the stocks now being sold without its appetite being appeased.—[Boston News Bureau.

Foreign trade shows an increase of 10.6 per cent. over last year, in exports from New York for April thus far, while in imports here there is a decrease of about 5 per cent., but there are renewed signs of foreign selling of securities on the recent rise, and it is not to be expected that large gold exports in the summer can be prevented, unless breadstuffs so decline as to permit a free movement, prior to June.—[R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review.

Steamers Arrived.

At New York, April 24, Rubinia, from Bremen and Shields.

At New York, April 24, Phoenix, from Macelo.

At New York, April 24, Prins Willem I, from Amsterdam.

At New York, April 24, Werra, from Bremen.

At New York, April 25, Marsala, from Hamburg.

At New York, April 25, Ravenshough, from Hamburg.

At New York, April 25, Zaandam, from Amsterdam.

At New York, April 25, City of Chester, from Liverpool

At New York, April 25, Conemaugh, from Antwerp.

At Boston, April 25, Nestorian, from Liverpool.

DIED.

McMILLAN—In this city, 24th inst., Janet Munro, wife of Abraham McMillan, aged 38 years. The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, on Dean avenue, tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SHARPLES—In this city, 23d inst., Alice, wife of William Sharples, in the 71st year of her age. The funeral will take place from Emmanuel Church tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CHASE—In Middletown, 25th inst., suddenly, Hon. Robert S. Chase, in the 67th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLLINS—In North Providence 23d inst., Daniel S. Collins, Jr., son of Daniel and Sophronia Collins in his 30th year.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

1. To naval officers and others:—Furnished cottages by the year, $550, $650, $700, $1,000; for the summer season, $100 to $600; some very good at $500.
2. Furnished houses in fashionable localities for summer only—$1,000, $3,000, $1,500, $1,500, $1,250, $1,600 (on Bellevue avenue and elsewhere.

Office, - - 124 Bellevue Avenue.

Is also Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds, etc., for Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin.

M. COTTRELL, Furnishing Undertaker, COTTRELL BLOCK, three doors south of the Postoffice. Residence No. 79 Thames street, near Marlboro' street. R. C. Cottrell, residence, No. 104 Mill street.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sale of any medicine before the public. Any honest druggist will confirm this statement.

Ladies take Angostura Bitters generally when they feel low spirited. It brightens them up. Dr. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers. At all druggist's.

Town meeting tonight! Make the selectmen keep the hall warm, but if you do get a bad cough or cold, make the druggist sell you a bottle of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

Opera House.

Sunday Evening, April 26, 1891.

Splendidly Illustrated Lecture

—ON—

The Passion Play,

—BY—

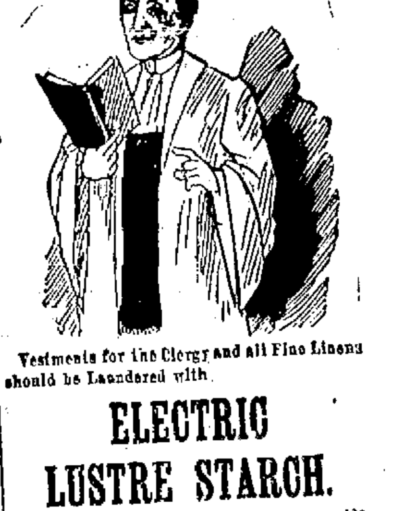
Rev. Father Coyle, assisted by Professor Robert Turner of Boston.

Professor Turner's views of this terribly-realistic drama have everywhere received the unstinted praise of press and public.

Excellent reserved seats may be secured during the week at Jennings's, 136, and Walsh Brothers', 222 Thames street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF PUBLIC Vessel.—Navy Department, Washington, April 16th, 1891—Under the provisions of the 5th section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, May 2, 1891, at which time and place they will be opened, for the purchase of the U. S. Tug Triana, which vessel has been stricken from the Navy Register, under authority of an act of Congress, approved August 5, 1882, and which it is deemed for the best interests of the United States to sell. Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposal for the purchase of the Triana," so as to distinguish them from other communications. The "Triana" will be sold to the party offering the highest price in cash for her. Each proposal must be accompanied by a cash deposit or certified check for the full amount of such offer or proposal. All deposits with proposals not accepted will be returned to the bidder or bidders within seven days after the opening of the proposals. Tie bids will be decided, by the Secretary of the Navy, by lot. The Triana, apparently a complete wreck, lies on the beach near the Cuttyhunk Life Saving Station, Vineyard Sound, Mass. Proposals must be for her as she is or may be found when taken possession of by the purchaser. F. M. RAMSAY, Acting Secretary of the Navy.



Vestments for the Clergy and all Fine Linens should be Laundered with

ELECTRIC LUSTRE STARCH.

The genuine is always in Blue Packages, 10c each. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. For sale by all grocers. The only starch which makes collars and cuffs look like new.

MRS. FRANCES CORSE, wife of General John M. Corse, the hero of Allatoona, and ex-Postmaster of the City of Boston, says:—

"I have the Electric Lustre Starch used in my laundry, and it gives great satisfaction. It is excellent and labor-saving."

SCANNEVIN & POTTER,

Electrical Engineers

All kinds of electrical work neatly done. Prompt attention given. Repairs and alterations. P. O. Box 96.

For Sale.

CRANSTON AVENUE.

Most Desirable Cottage, with 10,000 sq. ft. of Land.

Above cottage has all modern improvements. Sewer connection.

DeBLOIS, HUNTER & ELDRIDGE,

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

The first detailed information as to the terms of the commercial agreement into which ex-Minister Foster has entered with the government at Madrid comes, as it was to be expected that it would, through Spain. The United States government adheres to its ancient policy of observing the strictest secrecy as to all diplomatic correspondence. It has been noticed that in all of the diplomatic negotiations thus far the first knowledge which the American people have had of the nature of the agreement has come from the representatives of the government with which the negotiations have been conducted. President Harrison in his speech at Galveston indicated that there was a prospect that another treaty, as it is called, would soon be negotiated. It was at the time understood here that he referred to the probability that the mission of Mr. Foster at Madrid would be successful. Technically, these agreements cannot be called treaties, for none of them need to be ratified by the vote of two-thirds of the United States Senate. They are, in the strictest sense, commercial agreements, authorized by the terms of the McKinley act, but in all of their effects they are treaties, and treaties of the greatest importance to the American people.

It is yet to be determined whether the provisions of the agreement which Mr. Foster is said to have been successful in negotiating are as favorable to the United States as the Madrid despatches indicate. It seems difficult to believe that the Spanish Cabinet has ventured to defy, as it has defied, if the cable despatches are true, the commercial and manufacturing interests of Spain in order to conciliate the disaffected in Cuba, and to avert a possible insurrection in the Antilles, which might well have been anticipated if President Harrison, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by the McKinley bill, should, after January 1 next, exclude the sugar of Cuba from the markets of the United States. It is evident that the prospect of a dangerous tension of the relations of Spain with Cuba and Porto Rico, resulting perhaps in civil war, obliged the government at Madrid to sacrifice home industries to colonial industries.

If the despatches from Madrid shall be confirmed the United States seems to have practically secured a monopoly of the trade of Cuba and Porto Rico. It is perhaps worthy of note that this result has been accomplished through the agency of Hon. John W. Foster, who, after the lapse of more than six years, has succeeded in carrying out the policy suggested by President Arthur, but which failed of accomplishment at the time owing to the fact that the Cleveland administration in the interest of the free traders was unwilling that a market should be found for American manufactures and American agricultural products and withdrew all of the Arthur-Frelinghuysen treaties from the Senate, never to renew them. The reciprocity policy which seems to have been accomplished now between the United States and Spain originated with the Arthur administration. The effect of these treaties with our trade relations with Cuba and Porto Rico may be inferred by a study of the course of trade with those islands of the West Indies for ten years. The principal articles of import and export from Cuba and Porto Rico for the ten years which ended June 30, 1889, were compiled in a speech made by Mr. Hale of Maine upon this general question when the reciprocity clause was under consideration in the Senate this spring. The table is as follows:—

FROM CUBA.

Sugar, brown	$ 422,502,715
Masses	45,155,232
Tobacco, leaf	46,660,812
Cigars	30,015,119
Fruits and nuts	8,91 ,030
Hides and skins other than fur	1,231,078
Wood, unmanufactured	4,080,385

TO CUBA.

Animals	$ 2,202,477
Breadstuffs	12,211,533
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines	1,925,360
Coal	4,083,493
Cotton, and manufactures of	1,525,716
Fish	1,700,813
Iron and steel and manufactures of	15,718,620
Oils, mineral, crude	2,110,031
Oil s, mineral, refined	1,171,381
Paper, and manufactures of	1,837,452
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products	30,472,781
Tobacco, and manufactures of	651,235
Vegetables	3,713,673
Wood, and manufactures of	20,059,591

FROM PORTO RICO.

Coffee	$ 2,102,512
Sugar, brown	34,208,745
Molasses	13,102,091

TO PORTO RICO.

Wheat flour	$1,226,961
Iron and steel and manufactures of	810,421
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products	5,703,970
Wood and manufactures of	3,320,705

Señor L. S. Galban, of the firm of Galban & Co. of Havana, the largest flour importers in Cuba, says:—"Until 1882, the importation of American flour was limited and covered approximately 25 per cent. of the total consumption of the island, owing to the extremely high duties, which at that time amounted to $6.80 per barrel, while Spanish flour only paid $3 81. In 1882 the 25 per cent. war tax was suppressed, the duty on American flour being reduced to $5.51 in lieu of $6.80 imposed before that reduction in duty." Note the result which he says followed. The importation of American flour increased to nearly 40 per cent. of the total consumption. And, under the impetus given by the agreement entered into by Mr. Foster in February, 1884, through which the distinction of the flag was suppressed, and American flour paid only $4.60½, the importation of our flour increased to nearly 82 per cent. of the total consumption of the island. Under these steps in less than three years the exportation of American flour into Cuba increased from 25 per cent. of the consumption of all the island to 80 per cent. of that consumption. So apparent was this that the Spanish government, becoming alarmed, and the arrangements of Mr. Foster having ripened into a ratified treaty, the duty upon Spanish flour was gradually reduced under a provision that at the end of ten years it should enter absolutely free of duty; and upon this the importation of American flour began to diminish three years ago and has fallen off by degrees since. All this will be changed under the agreement just made.—[Webb, in Boston Journal.

A CHINESE OFFICIAL.

"A Voyage on the Grand Canal of China, Leaves from an Unpublished Journal," is the title of an article in the May Atlantic written by the late Richard H. Dana. The voyage was made in 1860. Among other people and things, he thus describes a Chinese official:—

The governor received us with great ceremony, tea was served, and a general conversation began, with Mr. Syle as interpreter. He soon discovered that the governor had been Tu-Tai of Shanghai during some troublous times, and had done good service to the foreign residents. First Mr. Syle skillfully informed us of the fact, and then asked us if we were not greatly pleased to pay our respects to so illustrious a man who had rendered such services to our countrymen. To this we assented, and Mr. Syle, with all the Chinese expletives, laid this tribute at his Excellency's feet. This was a master stroke; he was flattered and softened. To our first request for admission he had replied, with the extravagant politeness of his people, that it was impossible; the law was fixed and rigid. He wrung his hands—it almost wrung his heart—he all but wept, to think that he must refuse such eminent personages as we clearly were, who had traveled so far, I from the antipodes, expressly to see the world-renowned city of Su-Chau. This had no effect whatever upon the diplomatic Mr. Syle. He planted himself, evidently, for a prolonged interview, and seated us all accordingly. Etiquette would not permit his excellency to rise or otherwise break up the interview, and in this assembly there was no way of putting the previous question, so it seemed to have no natural termination. His excellency, with bows and smiles, inquired the ages, names and occupations of each of us in turn, which Mr. Syle gave him, without diminution, I suspect, as to our dignities at home. With all the ceremony and etiquette of Chinese officials, it was singular that some part of the crowd was let into the room, and even offered opinions on the pending question; and we had warm friends among them. Mr. Syle reported progress from time to time, and said there were signs of relenting. How thoroughly Chinese was the result! His excellency said that although it was true, as a rule, that no foreigner could be admitted, yet there was an exception which allowed the governor a discretion where foreigners, not more than five in number (which was just our number), applied before nine o'clock in the morning (which was just our situation), and would take a guard or escort with them (without which we certainly shouldn't have attempted to show ourselves in a city of two millions of people), and he would exercise his discretion in our favor. We thanked him profusely, and offered to pay for the escort. Oh, no! Two soldiers and a guide were enough, and his dignity would not permit us to pay. An intelligent guide appeared, who was duly instructed to show the chief places to these illustrious foreigners; and two braves, with big paper breastplates covered with heroic mottoes from the classics, and holding long spears, which they were continually twirling round their fingers, went, one before and one behind us. And, with mutual expressions of the best will and the highest hopes, we parted with the governor, who descended to the lowest step of the gate, and whose countenance was intended to express alternately, in equal proportions, delight at pleasing us and dejection at parting from us.

GEORGE VANDERBILT'S NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE.

The stories that have recently become current concerning the development of George Vanderbilt's schemes with reference to his residence and property in North Carolina have been of such a character as to excite a good deal of wonder and speculation. The house that young Mr. Vanderbilt is having built will be, it is said, one of the most costly private country residences in the entire country, and the surrounding park, that will include 30,000 acres of land, will be laid out under the directions of a land-gardener, who has been instructed to spare no expense in getting it into a very faithful likeness of one of the private parks of old England. The Vanderbilt house will be two miles from the nearest residence, and a private railroad for the use of George Vanderbilt and his retainers has been constructed, or is in course of construction, to reach the nearest railroad station, which is twenty-five miles away. The bits of description concerning the house itself, the proposed furnishing and equipment of it, call up ideas of extravagance and splendor which can only be gotten in another way by reading the "Arabian Nights." It is stated, in fact, that young Vanderbilt has become so fascinated with the idea of establishing a North Carolina estate that his thoughts scarcely concern themselves with anything else, and he has spent and seems to be willing to spend any amount of money to bring everything to the most complete imaginable point. One statement which must be an exaggeration is to the effect that when everything is finished and ready for the occupation and use of the owner, the entire expenditure will amount to $5,000,000. This is half of George Vanderbilt's entire fortune, and from that point of view the story seems preposterous. This much is certain, that the Vanderbilt family generally are very much opposed to young Vanderbilt's scheme in its latest and most costly ramifications, and they have protested against his going on with it, but up to date the protests seem to have had no effect.—[New York Recorder.

"IS THIS CHRISTIANITY?"

But then the music! There are many who cannot away with their drums and trumpets and tambourines; and they triumphantly ask: Is this Christianity? The question is silly. No one supposes it to be Christianity, or to have anything more to do with essential Christianity than the crosses, and banners, and processions, and minutes in surplices and scarlet cassocks, and thuribles, and broidered stoles of our ritualistic churches. The drums and trumpets are not even remotely associated, as are these gorgeous adjuncts of modern Anglicanism, with the insinuation of any doctrine. They have no purpose in the world but the very innocent one of attracting the people to gatherings where they may hear something which benefits their souls. "We do not believe in all this noise and blare and jigging," says the comatose sensibility of comfortable pietism. No one does, except as David and the Psalmists believed in it, when they exhort us "to make a cheerful noise to the God of our Salvation;" to "take the psalm, bring hither the tabret, the merry harp, with the lute;" or as the children of Israel believed in it, when their tribes marched to the yearly festivals in rivers of melody. Some members of the Church of England chant every day of their lives, "O come let us sing unto the Lord; let us heartily rejoice in the strength of our salvation." Music is the natural expression of joy. The songs and music of the Salvation Army may not be so refined as the hymns of Newman and Lyte, or as the music of Mozart and Beethoven, but they are even better adapted to the needs of the poor people to whom they appeal. The experience of Wesley, and his desire that "the Devil should not have all the best tunes," ought to have taught a lesson in this direction to the Church of England. There may not be much poetry in

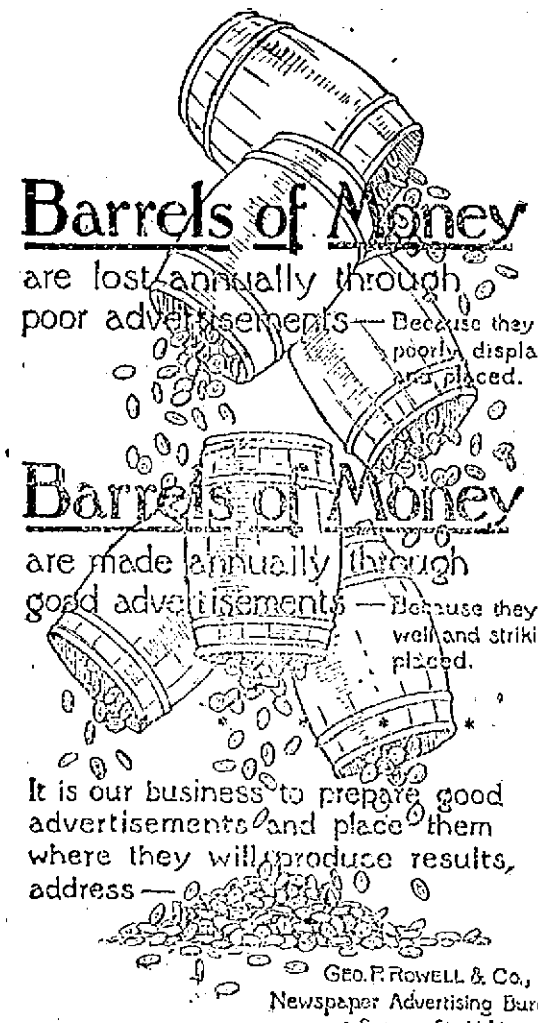
"Free from the bondage,
Free from the fear,
Crowned with salvation
Heaven even here,
Shouting Hallelujah as we march along,
O come and join our happy throng."

But those who have heard the joy of the Salvationists as they sing it may well decline to act in the spirit of the Pharisees who, when the children shouted Hosannas before the path of Jesus, indignantly asked, "Master, hearest thou what these say?" and received the rebuke, "Yea, did ye never read, Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise?"

"These people will sing their way round the world in spite of us," said a Brooklyn divine; and he was right, as the result has proved. Cannot we echo the tolerant and loving words:—

"Do these men praise him? I will raise
My voice up to their point of praise!
I see the error; but above
The scope of error, see the love—
O love of those first Christian days!"

—[From "The Salvation Army," by Archdeacon Farrar, in Harper's Magazine for May.



AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $5,000,000 — SIOUX CITY, IOWA — PAID IN $1,000,000

7% The Company will pay dividends for the next two years at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, and will issue its stock, with coupons attached, payable quarterly in July, October, January and April of each year. At the end of two years the Company will undoubtedly have accumulated a very large surplus, and it will be its policy to pay as large EXTRA dividends as may be consistent with safety and the best interests of the stockholders. 7%

Sioux City has had, for three years past, and is still experiencing a phenomenal growth. Nine Trunk Line railroads already center there, and others are to build this year. Immense manufacturing plants have been established, and are in successful operation. As an inevitable consequence, the population of the city is increasing with marvelous rapidity, and both the intrinsic and market value of real estate is being constantly enhanced.

MORE THAN
One Million, Three Hundred Thousand Dollars'
Worth of choice property in and near the manufacturing center of the city is owned and controlled by this Company.

The Managers of the Company are experienced, conservative and successful business men, and five of its eight Directors are residents of Sioux City, who have for years been actively identified with its marvelous development.

To enable the company to assist new manufactories, and other industries, for the further development of their property, we offer for sale
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($100.00 per share), reserving the right to advance the price, without notice, to $102.50.

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Room 30, Equitable Building, BOSTON, MASS.

E. L. Patstone & Co.,
335 THAMES STREET.

21 lbs. Granulated Sugar,	$1.00	French Peas, can,	.15
22 lbs. Best A Sugar,	1.00	Grosse and Blackwell's Jams, jar,	.20
Best Patent Flour, bbl.,	6.50	Welcome Soap, 23 bars,	1.00
Best Patent Flour, bag,	.82	Dirt Killer Soap, 27 bars,	1.00
Best Butter, lb.,	.32	10 lb. Tubs Butterine,	1.60
Eagle Brand Cond. Milk, can,	.16	Finest Teas in the city, lb.,	.40 and .50
Bell Brand Cond. Milk, 13c., 2 for	.25		
Colman's English Mustard, box,	.15 and .25		

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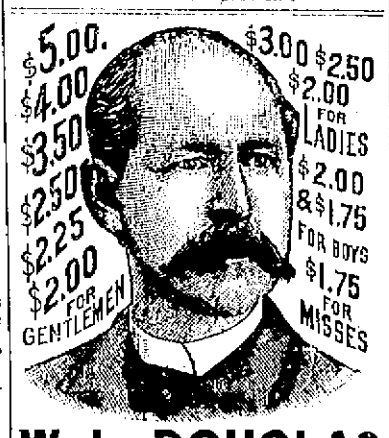

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$3 SHOE and other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, etc., not warranted, and so stamped on bottom. Address W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by JOHN H. SWAN, 105 Thames Street.

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The Newest Styles in
BOOTS and SHOES
—AT—
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214 THAMES STREET.

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A nice line of
Spring Millinery!
A very fine assortment of
French Flowers.
M. E. SHEA, 276 1-2 Thames St.
Open every evening after March 23.

JUST RECEIVED,
A large assortment of new
Spring Hats and Bonnets
Also Flowers, Ribbons, Gilt and Silver Braids, at
K. N. SULLIVAN'S,
30 Washington Square.

Opening of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Saturday, 21, Monday and Tuesday.

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The Stover Co., Paragon.
The Gendron Wheel Co., full line Enamel, Cement and Lubricating Oil always on hand.
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210 Thames Street.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Saturday, March 28, 1891, trains will leave **Newport** for **Boston**, week days, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., a12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Return 5.45, 8.30, a9.20, 11.40 a. m., 3.30, 4.35, b6.00 p. m. **Portsmouth Grove**, c7.35, c10.15 a. m., c2.55 p. m. **Coal Mines**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Bristol Ferry**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Tiverton**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.10, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Fall River**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.26, 5.15 p. m. **Taunton**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Middleboro**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Cape Cod**, 7.35 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Plymouth**, 7.35 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **New Bedford**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. **Fitchburg and Stations on Northern Division**, 7.35, 10.15 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Lowell**, 7.35 a. m., 2.55 p. m. **Cottage City, Oak Bluffs**, 10.15 a. m. **Nantucket**, 10.15 a. m. **Providence**, 7.35 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Return 7.20, 9.55 a. m., 12.40, 4.15 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for **Boston, Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Randolph, South Braintree, Quincy, New Bedford**, 6.00 p. m. Return leave Boston 4.30 a. m. b7 p. m.

a Park Square Station.
b Park Square Station, boat from Fall River.
c Will stop to leave passengers or when flagged.
J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agent, Boston.
E. G. ALLEN, Supt., Boston.
J. H. Jordan, Agent, Newport, R. I.

For Block Island.

Steamer Geo. W. Danielson, Captain Conley, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12.30 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8.30 A. M., weather permitting.

NOTICES.

NOTICE
—OF—
Application for Liquor License.

From the 6th up to and including the 14th April, 1891, before the BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Newport, the following-named persons made application for license under the provisions of Chapter 816 of the Public Statutes of Rhode Island, to sell pure Spirituous, Intoxicating and Malt Liquors within the limits of the City, viz.:—

Peleg Bryer & Son, 25 & 27 Broadway and 9 & 11 Spring Street.
Patrick H. Corbett, 553 Thames Street.
Thomas Dennison, 27 & 29 Kinsley's Wharf.
Maurice S. Horgan, 65 West Broadway.
Fred P. Gerrettsen, 16 & 20 Washington Square cor. Charles Street.
Timothy J. Lyon, 9 Scott's Wharf.
John T. Martin, 558 Thames Street cor. Lee Avenue.
Dennis W. Sheehan, 18 & 20 Kinsley's Wharf.
Sayer Brothers, 253 Thames Street cor. Sayer's Wharf.
Charles A. Trager, 58 Bath Road.
Patrick H. Horgan, 58 West Broadway cor. Callender Avenue.

The above to manufacture, or sell at wholesale and retail, and the following to sell at retail only:—

Christen Anderson, 28 Prospect Hill Street.
John Alexander, 98 Levin Street.
William L. Brady, 93 Bridge Street.
Patrick B. Burke, 1 West Broadway cor. Branch Street.
Wm. A. Barker & Co., 89 Bridge Street.
George Beckhurst, 225 & 237 Thames Street.
Albert Buckinshaw, 195 Thames, cor. Young Street.
Daniel J. Buckley, 511 Thames Street.
Peter Brucker, Jr., 10 Franklin, & 9 Prospect Hill Streets.
John F. Champlin, "Perry House," 11 to 21 Touro Street.
Joseph V. Cocn, 111 Long Wharf.
John J. Coffey, 75 West Broadway cor. Spruce Street.
James J. Conheeny, 515 Spring Street.
John Campbell, 47 West Broadway, cor. Collins Street.
Michael Driscoll, 429 Thames Street.
Patrick F. Dugan, 6 Market Square.
Thomas Dennison, 27 & 29 Kinsley's Wharf.
James Egan, 18 West Broadway.
John H. Finn, 497 Spring Street, cor. McAllister Court.
Karl Faerber, 489 Thames Street.
James Groves, 37 Bath Road.
Charles E. Groff, 127 Long Wharf.
Thomas Green, 434 Thames Street.
William Gash, 423 Thames, cor. Howard Street.
Paul Herlzog, 32 Washington Square.
Solomon T. Hubbard, 119 & 121 Thames Street.
Richard Holzinger, "Germania Hotel" 22 State Street.
James D. Hidler, 275 & 277 Thames Street.
Maurice S. Horgan, 13 Franklin Street.
Patrick Hunt, 132 Long Wharf.
Patrick H. Horgan, 58 West Broadway, cor. Callender Avenue.
Michael J. Johnson, 65 Long Wharf.
William C. Lynch, 30 & 32 Market Square.
Joseph Kelley, 15 Dennison Street.
Bernard McGowan, 35 Bath Road.
James N. Murphy, 101 Thames Street.
Thomas Murphy, 140 Long Wharf.
D. H. Mahogany, 125 Thames Street & 1 Long Wharf.
John Malgan, 110 Levin Street.
James A. McMahon, 50 William Street.
Daniel J. McGowan, 14 Washington Square.
Michael J. Murphy, 428 Thames, cor. Young Street.
John T. Martin, 558 Thames Street, cor. Lee Avenue.
Charles McDermott, 18 Prospect Hill Street.
Thomas Murphy, 412 Thames Street.
Thomas Martin, 530 Thames Street, cor. Holland Street.
John J. Murray, 48 East Howery Street.
James A. McKenna, 23 Washington, cor. Marsh Street.
Patrick Nolan, 105 William Street.
John A. Owen, 7 Duke Street.
Timothy B. O'Connell, 83 Long Wharf.
Michael O'Neill, 16 Long Wharf.
William Ormsby, 5 Scott's Wharf.
C. Frank Peasley, 8 Duke Street.
George Quarry, 94 Long Wharf.
William D. Rife, 269 Thames Street.
Timothy Sullivan, 14 Bath Road.
William P. Sullivan, 8 Kinsley's Wharf.
John G. Shay, 128 Long Wharf.
Louis Shanteler, 472 Thames Street.
Michael Shea, 300 Thames, cor. Prospect Hill Street.
Joseph Simpson, 7 & 9 DeRiols Court.
Dennis J. Sullivan, 604 Thames Street, cor. Dixon Lane.
Daniel Shea, 636 Thames Street.
Dennis W. Sheehan, 18 & 20 Kinsley's Wharf.
Charles A. Trager, 8 Middleton Avenue.
John F. Turgeon, 110 Thames Street.
Alva F. Weaver, 501 Thames, cor. Connection Street.
Charles F. Walsh, 6 & 8 Thames Street, cor. Dixon Lane.
E. V. Westcott, "The Aquidneck," Pelham Street.
Thos. B. Wilkinson, 255 Thames Street, cor. Scott's Wharf.

THE BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS will be in session on Tuesday, April 28th, 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their office in Mill street, when opportunity will be given for remonstrants to be heard before acting upon said applications or granting licenses under them.

Published by the License Commissioners.

HARWOOD E. READ,
SAMUEL McADAM,
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STEAM LAUNDRY.
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ATWATER, The Hatter.
456 Thames Street.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

NEWPORT & WICKFORD
RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO

TIME TABLE
BETWEEN NEWPORT, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND NEW YORK.
IN EFFECT SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1890.

via Newport & Wickford R.R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston & Providence R. R.

Leave Newport 7.30 A. M., arrive New York 3.30 P. M.; New Haven 1.20 P. M.; New London 10.22 A. M.; Providence 9.16 A. M.; Boston 11.05 A. M.
Leave Newport 10.20 A. M., arrive New York 4.30 P. M.; New Haven 2.25 P. M.; New London 12.57 P. M.; Providence 12.25 P. M.; Boston 1.55 P. M.
Leave Newport 4.30 P. M., arrive New York 11.00 P. M.; New Haven 9.05 P. M.; New London 7.40 P. M.; Providence 6.13 P. M.; Boston 7.20 P. M.

Leave New London 7.30 A. M.; Boston 7.00 A. M. Providence 8.15 A. M., arrive Newport 9.55 A. M.
Leave New York 5.00 A. M.; New Haven 7.25 A. M.; New London 10.15 A. M.; Boston 10.00 A. M. Providence 11.10 A. M., arrive Newport 1.00 P. M.
Leave New York 1.00 P. M.; Boston 3.00 P. M. New Haven 3.05 P. M.; New London 4.32 P. M. Providence 5.00 P. M., arrive Newport 7.00 P. M.
Drawing Room Cars to and from Wickford Junction.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at steamer Eolus, Commercial wharf, Transfer Co.'s office, Travers block, Bellevue avenue. Drawing Room Chairs can be procured at company's office, Commercial wharf.

J. B. GARDINER, Supt., Providence.
C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT CO.
LEAVE
"CITY WHARF,"
NEWPORT, FOR
PROVIDENCE

Week days at 8 A. M.; leave Providence for Newport week days at 4 P. M.

Stop at Prudence Tuesday and Friday only.
Stop at Conanicut Friday only.
☞ Express trips Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

EXCURSION TICKETS ONLY 20 CENTS.

All freight must be delivered at wharf 30 minutes before boat leaves to insure shipment.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON,
General Manager.

FARES REDUCED.
FALL RIVER LINE.
$2.00
TO NEW YORK
For Special Limited Tickets.
REDUCTION TO ALL OTHER POINTS.

Steamers Plymouth and Pilgrim in commission. Leave Newport week days at 9 P. M.; Sundays 10 P. M.; due in New York at about 7.30 A. M. Connection by annex boat for Brooklyn and Jersey City on arrival.

RETURNING, steamers leave New York from Pier 28 N.R., foot of Murray street, at 5.00 P. M. daily, Sundays included. ANNEX CONNECTION from Brooklyn at 4 10, Jersey City at 4 P. M. Eastward steamers tourn at Newport at about 3.00 A. M.

For tickets and stateroms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, Pelham street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager,
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.
FROM
Fall River for Philadelphia
DIRECT,
STEAMERS SAIL FROM DERRICK WHARF, FALL RIVER, MASS.,
Every Wednesday and Saturday
AT 5 P. M.
CONNECTING AT PHILADELPHIA WITH ALL RAIL AND WATER LINES TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Close connections made with all points on the Old Colony Railroad and connecting roads.

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QUICK DESPATCH,
PROMPT DELIVERY.

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J. H. JORDAN, Agent O. C. R. R., or to
H. J. JERNEGAN, Agent Winsor Line, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.
E. B. SAMPSON, General Manager, Boston, Mass.

Jamestown Ferries.

Beginning Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1890, steamers will run as follows:

Steamer Conanicut,

Between Newport and Jamestown.
Leave Jamestown, 5.15, 8.15, 10.45 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. Sundays, 9.45 A. M.; 4.00 P. M.
Leave Newport, 6.45, 9.30 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 2.45, 4.15, 6.15 (or on arrival of Providence boat) P. M. Sundays 10.15 A. M., 1.30 P. M.

Electric Bells
—AND—
Burglar Alarms
PUT IN AND REPAIRED.
HENRY W. COZZENS,
Second Floor Gas Company's Building, Thames Street.
Telephone connection.

Wall Papers
NEW PATTERNS.
No. 156 THAMES STREET.
STAFFORD BRYER.

The Bassett Claim.

By HENRY R. ELLIOT.

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[Begun April 17. Copies containing former chapters can be obtained at News office.]

CHAPTER VIII.

THE GREAT WHITE DOME.

"So you found McArdle interesting?" Stevens asked Windward—the clerk had taken an afternoon from office, and the two friends were walking up Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol.

"Fascinating," replied Windward. "Full of good stories, all short, which he tells rarely well, quick in repartee, epigrammatic, sharp in speech but not bitter, and, I am told, very kind and warm hearted. His behavior to women is beautiful."

"And you admire Miss Sheffield, I presume?"

"Oh, very much!" said Windward. "She is a perfect lady and truly beautiful. She is quiet, too, but in a different manner. And they say the way she manages the colonel is wonderful. Miss Willis told me a good deal about them. You said you knew her?"

"Miss Willis? Yes," said Stevens. "That is, I have met her, and she is one of those girls whom to meet is to know. How she rattles on!"

"She is a very bright, pleasant girl," said Windward, with such a serious air that Stevens thought it best to hedge.

"Oh, very!" he exclaimed. "And plays nicely, too, I understand."

"She tells me," said Windward, "that McArdle, as you wrote me, used to drink hard, but that his niece has stopped him, and that he is very domestic now, and likes nothing so much as to read the Latin and English classics in his slippers. By the way, I must make my digestive call there to-night."

"These things go slow, but I mean to push it."

"I suppose," he continued, "many of these people we see along here are famous?"

"Oh, yes, more or less," replied Stevens. "Great men are common in Washington. That man on ahead with a slouch hat and baggy trousers is Senator ——"

"Really!" exclaimed Windward, so very much interested that Stevens laughed and said congressmen did not amount to much on Pennsylvania avenue. And to prove it he pointed out two or three more celebrities whose person and fame he treated with scant respect.

They were by this time mounting the long flight of steps by which the visitor from the west reaches the main floor of the Capitol. The scenery, as they rose, expanded and grew delightful and inspiring, and before and far above them loomed the vast white dome, like the solemn throne of liberty.

"Wait a minute," said Windward as they reached the upper plateau.

"These steps do tire one, don't they?" exclaimed Stevens, panting.

"Yes, but it isn't that," said Windward, "I want to look at the building. How noble, how truly noble it is! Peter, I am proud of my country!"

"Yes," said Peter, with a shrug, "but then you must not live in Washington."

"Oh, I don't know," retorted Windward, a little vexed at his friend's cynicism. "It didn't spoil my Uncle Tom. One of the last things he said to me was to love my country, and that its beauty and value rose above the petty, every day scrambles for advantage as this great dome rises above the shanties at its base. I see now the very shanties he meant, but I do not propose to let them ever shut out the dome, and you must not. Honestly, I don't like to see you losing your old fashioned enthusiasm. You remember Hawthorne's story of the 'Great Stone Face' we read in college—the boy, you know, who lived beneath the Old Man of the Mountain, and who came to love and revere the profile so much that finally his own face assumed its noble outlines? I am sure one might live so here, under the dome, that his character would mature like that grand, white, rounded crown."

"You are right, Windward," said Stevens thoughtfully. "And as I have said before, I am glad you have come. I needed you."

They now entered the building, pushing open mean, small, swinging doors that sprang back upon them like snapping turtles. It was not a very gracious welcome, and once inside they saw nothing for the moment to impress them. A peanut stand guarded the portal of the temple of liberty; beyond it rose yet another flight of steps, and on either hand were vistas of gloomy basement halls.

"What an extraordinary entrance!" exclaimed Windward.

"Oh," explained Stevens, "a long ago speculation in real estate turned Washington wrong side around, so we have to sneak into the temple through a hole in the back fence and up the kitchen stairs. You will see where you are in a moment. Come, one more flight."

"Excelsior!" cried Windward, and up they went. Then a step, and they had exchanged, as by magic, a dungeon for a palace.

He must have a cheap soul who can enter the rotunda of the Capitol and unmoved survey for the first time the mimic firmament of its dome and the memorable paintings that glorify the walls. Even the jaded clerk, to whom the vision was familiar, felt its beauty, and Windward, as he stopped at the threshold, could for the moment only look up and about him with ejaculations of wonder and awe.

"Peter," he said at length, with a simplicity that made his words the more touching, "this is ours. We own this—you and I and our fellow citizens. Nobody 'came over' to rule us; nobody has a 'divine right' to 'boss' us. This is our dome; our country. Peter, do you know I feel half ashamed, standing here, that I was too young in the war to fight for it, and so have all this, as it were, for nothing?"

But the scene was too stirring for reverie. The wide spaces of the floor were crowded with bustling knots of visitors, and in the midst flowed the swift, full channel of the stream of which these clusters were the reaches and eddies. Into this midcurrent the two young men were soon drawn, and then swept south by it, the jam and tumult increasing as they proceeded till the torrent broke in a spray of cards and questions against two busy doorkeepers, and was there and by them deflected east and west in confusion.

"The house is right inside there," said Stevens, stopping and pointing in past the door keepers.

"Wish to see anybody?" asked one of these hard worked officers in polite but short, sharp tones, as they lingered in front of the door. "Stand aside, then, please. Who wished to see Gen. B——? You sir? He is not in his seat. Judge K—— said he would be out directly, sir. No, sir, I haven't a card; that man yonder will write you one. Wish Mr. F——? Go to the west door. I haven't a pencil, ma'am; that man over there will accommodate you. Keep a path, gentlemen. No, sir, I haven't a card; you'll find one over yonder. Who wanted Judge K——? There he is, sir. Don't know what they're doing—debating the rules, I believe. I'll take your card in directly"——

The young men had been standing one side in silence, amused at the scene, and now turned to leave, when Stevens exclaimed:

"Why not see your member, Windward, about the claims? You might as well begin now as any time."

"Oh, I don't know?" said Bassett, rather alarmed at the suggestion. "Would it be proper?"

"Why, of course," Stevens replied. "Everybody you see here is after something, like yourself. Just send in your card and we'll find out how the case stands."

"Very well, if you say so," said Windward quite timidly. "Here, you give the man the card."

Stevens did so at once, and the doorkeeper promptly disappeared to come again presently with the information that the member would be out directly; and sure enough that august personage was at his heels—a stout, smart, prosperous looking man, with a professional smile and sly eyes.

"Mr. Bassett, I believe?" he said, addressing Windward cordially. "I'm very glad to meet you, sir; always glad to meet my constituents. Your friend, Mr. Stevens? Ah! happy to meet you, too, sir. On a visit to Washington, gentlemen? Charming city, this. Fine winter climate."

"I called to ask you about the French spoliation claims," said Windward, a little abruptly and awkwardly.

"Oh! yes, yes," replied the member rather uneasily, but smiling his best and broadest. "The French claims. Yes. Well, we hope to do something on that this winter. I've introduced the bill, and I shall push it; yes, I shall push it. It has been read a first and second time and referred to committee."

"Ah! indeed," said Windward, quite in the dark as to what all that meant, but conscious that he was called upon to feel and show gratitude.

"Of course," the representative went on, "these things go slow, but I mean to push it."

"So Mr. Blamms said you told him," observed Windward.

"Oh, you know Blamms, then?" said the congressman, with his blandest, wisest, kindest smile. "A most estimable man. I had a letter from him only the other day. Yes, Blamms is a fine man, and what a charming wife he has! You don't know her? Ah, you miss it. Mrs. Blamms is a grand, good woman, and notably handsome, too, and such sweet children. Pray give them my best regards when you return. You said you were to be here only for a flying visit?"

"I may remain some time," explained Windward.

"Ah, yes," replied the member, smiling resolutely in his pain, like an Indian brave under torture, or a Spartan youth at his lessons in fortitude, or an early Christian on the frying pan. "Yes: happy, then, to see you at any time. We can't do much about the claims, you know, for a month or two, as everything is put off till the last moment. You find Washington very attractive, no doubt. Have you been to the patent office? No? A most interesting place. Ah, have you been in the house yet? No? Well, let me write you a card for the members' gallery. That way, up the stairs and turn to the right. There's the card. Oh, don't mention it. Always glad to be of any service. Good day, gentlemen, good day!" And he rushed back, vanishing, like the cat in "Alice in Wonderland," in a smile.

"Now, that's kind of him," said Windward, as they turned away.

"Kind," sneered Stevens. "Neat, I should say. He evidently knows how to get rid of people handsomely."

"Now, Stevens, that isn't fair!" Windward began.

"Pshaw!" interrupted Peter. "He's a fraud, like all the rest of 'em. Why, Windward, a bill is always 'read a first and second time and referred to committee,' when introduced, and the whole thing is the merest formality. What he really said was that nothing had been done and nothing would be done with the claims this winter—ask McArdle if I'm not right. Oh, these shoddy statesmen; I certainly am sick of them!"

"Evidently," said Windward, laughing. "Well, here are the steps—what a noble painting! 'Westward Ho!' Those old fellows were made of stern stuff. I don't care what the critics say; these paintings are grand, and so is freedom—congress and all—even if members do snub obscure claimants."

"Here is the members' gallery; it's no better than any other, but we might as well have the good of our ticket," said Stevens, bound to have his growl out.

The pass was handed to a crippled soldier, who opened the doors, and the visitors entered the chamber, and were at once overlooking a scene of indescribable hubbub. Below them on the floor was a compact mass of desks and chairs narrowing to the speaker's seat. Pages were running up and down the aisles on errands, the representatives were reading newspapers, writing letters, and telling stories, some even at lunch or at toilet; a brazen throated clerk was reading something no one regarded. Now and then a man would rise up and toss his arms and shout. Then the speaker would bang upon his desk for order, and thus bring a moment's lull, in which a far away inarticulate voice would be heard; then the din would begin again, and the member, tossing his arms aloft once more, like a swimmer in despair, would sink and be followed up in the confusion.

"What is it all about?" asked Windward, quite bewildered.

Stevens could not tell and asked a neighbor.

"They're on the new rules," was the reply.

"I should think they needed some," said Windward.

The neighbor smiled. "Oh, it's very quiet today," he said. "Once let them get excited and you'll see some fun. Halloa, what's this? You may see a row now!"

The floor was suddenly in a ferment. The speaker's gavel rapped like a fire bell. Members jumped to their feet, and a score rushed down into the area before the speaker's desk. Half a dozen excited men were shouting and shaking their fists; there was more pounding, more shouting, one man louder than others; a great, rude, general laugh burst out at something he said; some one shrilly chattered back; there was another laugh; then the members straggled back to their seats and the buzz began again.

"What was all that?" inquired Windward, much excited.

"I couldn't get at it," laughed the neighbor. "I suppose some member called another a horse thief or some such pleasantry. It's all over now, anyhow."

"Now you see why we call it the 'Bear Garden,'" said Stevens.

"Bears. That's it!" exclaimed Windward. "I was trying to think that this reminded me of—the Stock exchange, to be sure. And I shouldn't wonder if a good deal of work was done here, as there, when it looks to an outsider like a lunatic asylum on a spree."

It was certainly very novel and fascinating, and the two young fellows tarried in the gallery perhaps half an hour longer; then Stevens complained of the bad air.

"Suppose, then, we go over to the senate," suggested Windward.

"Very well," Stevens replied. "And you said you met Senator Bills at McArdle's? Strike him on the claim!"

"Oh, would you?" exclaimed Windward, startled at the proposition. "No, I think I've done enough for one day." But then, seeing that Stevens was laughing at his timidity, he added, "Well, I'll see him if you say so."

"Certainly," Stevens insisted.

So the two friends left the gallery, and descending into the lobby were swept out with the refluent tide into the rotunda, past the Sleepy Hollow where sits the supreme court, and landed on the quiet shoals of the senate anteroom.

"This is more respectable!" remarked Windward as he surveyed the frescoed ceiling and walls, the figured marble floor, the sumptuous furniture and the well dressed people sitting or standing about.

"Take your hat off, please," said an attendant, coming up behind him.

"Excuse me," said Windward, uncovering with a blush at his forgetfulness.

"We have manners on the senate side," observed Stevens, smiling.

Windward now gave his card to one of two serious and rather distinguished looking doorkeepers, who took it in, and in a moment Senator Bills appeared, standing in the doorway and looking out on the visitors with a perplexed air.

"Ah, Mr. Senator," said Windward, stepping up. "I am Mr. Bassett."

"Good day, sir," replied the statesman, civilly but with dignity. He was a portly man, with ruddy cheeks, a man of girth and weight, and he had to a marked degree the senatorial habit of looking over his caller's head into the Twentieth century. "What can I do for you, sir?" he asked in a deep, sonorous, oracular voice.

"As possibly you remember," said Windward, "I had the pleasure of meeting you at Col. McArdle's."

"Oh, certainly," he replied, evidently failing to recall any such circumstance. "Certainly; very glad to meet you again. Come inside." And saying this, he led the young man past the doorkeepers into a marble reception room, where they found luxurious chairs.

"I took the liberty of asking your attention for a moment to the French Spoliation claims," said Windward, when they were seated. "You doubtless know of them"——

"Yes," replied the senator, with a jaded air. "I do. These claims, as you doubtless know, have been before congress for some time."

Windward indicated his knowledge of that fact.

"Mr. Sumner made a very able report on them some years ago," continued the senator. "He was an able man, a very able man. We differed frequently, but he was a very able man, and his report on the French claims was very able; a very able report."

"It strikes me so," ventured Windward.

"Yes, sir, a very able report," continued the senator, gazing well into the Twentieth century, and speaking slowly, gravely and distinctly, so that posterity might hear. "That report settled the case; it only remains now"—he paused as if to formulate an historic utterance—"all that now remains is to enact the necessary legislation."

"Yes, sir," consented Windward meekly.

"But here," continued the senator, with his eyes fixed on 1950, "is where the difficulty lies. I think I can say, though, that the senate is favorably disposed; in fact we have passed the bill, you know, several time already."

Here he paused, and for a moment was very thoughtful; and as Windward was too wise to interrupt a publicist in his reflections, the silence of the marble room was only broken by the lively conversation of a brother senator with a charming lady in another corner.

Mr. Bills, however, soon roused himself. "It is more difficult," he continued, "to predict its chances elsewhere. Of course I cannot say what the house may do in the matter. The house, as you know, is uncertain. It may pass the bill or—it may not."

At this the senator rose with the air of Atlas, able and willing to uncomplainingly bear the world's weight, but at times just a trifle bored by the task.

Windward was quick to take a hint, and saw at once that the interview was over, so thanking the senator for his courtesy he left him. Stevens awaited him on the outside.

"Well, what did he say?" he inquired.

"I—I was just trying to think," replied Windward, and then, from some common impulse, they both began to laugh very heartily.

"Shall we go up into the galleries?" asked Stevens.

"No, I've had enough for one day," replied Windward, and so, after a desultory stroll through the highways and byways of the huge building, they turned homeward, stopping as they went for a look in the library, and passing out thence to the balcony to get the fine view it affords.

"Glorious, isn't it?" exclaimed the visitor.

"Windward," said Stevens, "do you remember saying a while ago that you felt ashamed you hadn't been able to fight for all this possession we enjoy? Do you see that colonial looking building over there beyond the Potomac? That was the home of the Confederate general Lee, and behind that house lie buried eleven thousand Union soldiers. That is Arlington!"

The two young men looked into each other's eyes and were silent. Finally Windward said, calmly and bravely, touching his friend's arm gently, "Stevens, let us try to pay our debt to the dead by service to the living!"

[To be continued.]

NINEVEH'S REPENTANCE

LESSON IV, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 26.

Text of the Lesson, Jonah iii, 1-10—Commit Verses, 9, 10—Golden Text, Luke xi, 32—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.]

1. "And the Word of the Lord came unto Jonah the second time, saying,"

From the belly of the fish Jonah cried unto the Lord, and the Lord heard him, and spake unto the fish, and it vomited out Jonah upon the dry land (chap. ii, 1, 10). Jonah's prayer is largely made up of quotations from the Psalms, as many as eight or ten different Psalms being quoted from (see marginal references), teaching us that afflictions open up the mine of Scripture, and make real to us words before unheeded (Ps. cxix, 67, 71). If Jonah in the fish's belly was not hid from God's sight and hearing, where can we hide from Him.

2. "Arise, go unto Nineveh, that great city."

How very gracious of the Lord to come to him the second time with the same message (chap. i, 2)! How very patient and long suffering He is with us!

"And preach unto it the preaching that I bid thee."

This is the whole responsibility of every preacher, for we are simply messengers of the Lord of Hosts.

3. "So Jonah arose and went into Nineveh, according to the Word of the Lord."

Now he is obedient. This is what he should have done at first instead of going to sea. By his willfulness he has lost much precious time and grieved his Lord. But let us take it to ourselves. Are we obedient to the word of the Lord, or wasting time and grieving the Spirit by our waywardness and disobedience?

Nineveh was a very great city, about sixty miles of wall inclosing it, and Jonah was only one lone man of no importance to that great and wicked city, but God was with him.

4. "And Jonah began to enter into the city a day's journey."

Many days had he journeyed from the seashore across the country (look at your map and note the distance), and much time had he for meditation and communion with his God. However lonely the way and long the journey, he had the consciousness that he was doing the will of the Lord and that the Lord had sent him.

"And he cried and said, Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown."

What a strange cry for a lone man in a great and prosperous and wicked city!

5. "So the people of Nineveh believed God, and proclaimed a fast, and put on sackcloth, from the greatest of them even to the least of them."

God was with His servant, the Spirit of God was in the message, and where the word of a king is there is power.

6. "For word came unto the king of Nineveh, and he arose from his throne, and he laid his robe from him, and covered him with sackcloth, and sat in ashes."

So the word of the Lord through this humble man reached even the heart of the king on his throne, and he humble himself before God, as well as the lowest in the city.

7. "And he caused it to be proclaimed and published through Nineveh, by the decree of the king and his nobles, saying,"

The king and his great men have put themselves on the side of Jonah and his God. If God could make use of such a crook as Jonah let no one who is willing to be used ever be discouraged, but let us be on the Lord's side out and out.

"Let neither man nor beast, herd nor flock, taste anything; let them not feed nor drink water."

Surely this was a great and thorough repentance, at least on the part of the king and his great ones who ordered this severe fast.

8. "But let man and beast be covered with sackcloth, and cry mightily unto God."

Why include the cattle, for they had not sinned? Though they sin not, yet they suffer because of man's sin, and God cares for cattle.

"Yea, let them turn every one from his evil way; and from the violence that is in their hands."

Outward sorrow without a turning away from sin would avail nothing, for God searcheth the heart. And inward sorrow must be accompanied by the actual turning away from all evil.

9. "Who can tell if God will turn and repent, and turn away from his fierce anger, that we perish not?"

Had they such light as Israel had, how they would have been encouraged! If they had known of the repentance of Ahab, how it might have helped them (II Kings xxi, 29). Or if they could have heard the words of Isaiah, "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, and He will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon" (Isa. lv, 7)! Or if they had the light which we have as to the love of God, and his unwillingness that any should perish, and his readiness to forgive sin (John iii, 16; II Pet. iii, 9; Acts x, 43; xiii, 38, 39), how it would have rejoiced them! If then with the light they had, and the warning given them, their repentance was so thorough, what shall be said of the impenitent under the light of the glorious Gospel we have so freely proclaimed among us?

10. "And God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way."

God sees unbelief, and it grieves Him; He sees faith and obedience, and He is pleased. What does He see in you? Whatever is wrong, come to Him just as you are, yield fully to Him, and He will make it all right.

"And God repented of the evil that He had said that He would do unto them, and He did it not."

See His promise to act thus given at a later date to Israel (Jer. xviii, 7, 8). Although it was just as He had always done for Israel, as is fully recorded in the book of Judges, or as in Ps. cvi, 43, 44: "Many times did He deliver them, but they provoked Him with their counsel, and were brought low for their iniquity. Nevertheless He regarded their affliction when He heard their cry." As to God repenting, we have only to remember one or two things. Being unchangeable, and knowing the end from the beginning, He cannot change His mind as we do or ever be sorry for anything He does (Mal. iii, 6; Num. xxiii, 19; Acts xv, 18). But from the beginning, foreseeing all things, He knew that with individuals and nations He could pursue a certain course or mode of treatment to a certain point, and that then He would have occasion to do differently; and these turning points in His modes of treatment are called repentings. We change our mind and then change our conduct or mode of action; He changes His mode of treatment, knowing beforehand that He would do so just at that particular time. May the repentance of Nineveh not be lost upon us, but humble us before God!

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Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

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"I'll Come Back Again," as sung by Cleveland's Minstrels.

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John Rogers,

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Dr. Wm. B. Solomon

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DR. JOHN S. ENGS
Has removed his dental office from Franklin St. to the Newton Building, at foot of Pelham Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements of twenty-five words under this head are inserted three times for twenty-five cents. Payment must be made with the order.

WANTED—Situation by a gardener; city references. Address Box 61, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A situation for general housework in a small family by a thoroughly competent woman; best references. Address Box 26, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by a young man, strong and able to work; would like a position driving; understands the care of horses, or any other kind of work. Box 73, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper, or work by the day or week; would do housecleaning, either city or country. References. 26 East Powers street.

WANTED—By a young woman to do house cleaning or cooking by the day or week; references. Apply at Box 3, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by a competent girl; would do waiting and chamber work, or chambework and laundress, in a private family. Address Box 47, Daily News Office.

WANTED—By a young girl, work by the day; willing to do sewing if required. 144 Thames street.

HELP WANTED.

Advertisements of twenty-five words under this head are inserted three times for twenty-five cents. Payment must be made with the order.

WANTED—Salesmen. Permanent paying positions for intelligent workers. Write at once. Ellwanger & Barry, Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Woman to do scrubbing. Apply at Perry House.

WANTED—In a very small family, a competent girl to do general housework; must be good cook and laundress and have good references. Good wages will be paid; another servant kept. Address Box 9, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A young man for store. Apply at 68 and 70 Spring street.

WANTED—A strong, capable woman for housework and washing. Wages $4 a week. Northeast corner Greenough place and Old Beach road.

WANTED—At once, a gentleman well acquainted in Newport, of good standing, to introduce an entirely new publication, contributed to by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. Sells at sight. $15 per week if found competent. Must have good reference. H. McElroy, 81 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A coachman; a man who is a thoroughly good city driver, perfectly temperate and experienced in the care of fine carriages and horses. Apply by letter, with references, to P. O. Box 872, Providence, R. I.

Wanted---Experienced Salesmen.
Apply at once at our store, 134 Thames street.
PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO.

TENEMENTS, FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.

WANTED—By a respectable lady, one or two unfurnished rooms. State price. Apply at Daily News Office, Box 52.

TO LET—Lower tenement 11 Newport avenue with all modern improvements; rent moderate. Apply on premises or at 3 Division St.

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of 25 words or less, under this head inserted once for 25 cents and 10 cents for each time thereafter.

LOST—An ebony cane with silver handle inlaid with pearls. Finder will be rewarded upon returning to Laburnum cottage, corner William and King streets.

LOST—Thursday evening, a silver Elgin watch, gold hinges on case. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to owner. John Jaffray, Memle avenue.

PERSONAL.

That old soldier or soldier's heir who has been thinking of putting in a pension claim: call or write us tomorrow. Consultation free. No pension, no fee. No. 26 Westminster street, Providence. Milo B. Stevens & Co., Attorneys, main office, Washington, D. C.

The Daughters of the Late Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan
Will continue the purchase and sale of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Cast Off Clothing,
At the same place of business
142 Spring Street.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES
Will be given and EXPRESS CHARGES PAID on all parcels from without the city, as heretofore
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Orders executed for any stocks or bonds sold on New York Stock or Consolidated Exchange or Boston Stock Exchange. Certificates promptly delivered. Local stocks a specialty.
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TOILET SETS at $2.37,
Of 10 pieces Decorated English Ware.
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Of 114 pieces Decorated Ware.
J. H. MARTIN,
203 THAMES STREET.
Opposite Hammett's Bookstore.

TEAS.
Owing to the success of our teas during the past, we are induced to continue advertising them in this direct manner. Any kind you like,
10 lbs. - - $3.00.
(With canister, $3.50.)
5 lbs. - - 1.60.
3 lbs. - - 1.00.
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We have an especially fine English Breakfast Tea at 85c. Samples given away on application.
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16 & 20 Washington Square, Newport, R. I.
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Schooner Anthony Burton has arrived and is discharging
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Carpets, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, etc.,
WALL PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES, DRAPERY MATERIALS.
Carpet and Curtain Upholstery by experienced workmen.
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.,
138 THAMES STREET.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 8 A. M.—For New England and eastern New York: Fair; northwest winds; lower temperature, tonight; fair weather and rising temperature, Sunday.

BLUE HILL PREDICTIONS.

For tonight:—Cloudy or partly cloudy weather; stationary temperature.

For Sunday:—Fair weather; rising temperature.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

April 25.	8 A. M.	12 M.	2 P. M.
Temperature,	48	44	40
Barometer,	29.41	29.47	29.54
Wind,	NW	NW	NW
Weather,	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain

TODAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lost—Cane; 8th page.
Wanted—Salesmen; 8th page.
Cleveland's Baking Powder; 1st page.
Fire Department—Proposals; 4th page.
Newport Laundry Co.—Notice; 8th page.
License Commissioners—Notice; 8th page.
Wanted—Situation by Gardener; 8th page.
E. P. Marsh—Chamber Furniture; 8th page.
Kazanjian & Co.—Japanese Goods; 1st page.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Blue fish are in the market.

—Mr. James Estcock is able to be out.

—Many transient visitors have been in town this week.

—Mr. Horace Carlisle is confined to his house by illness.

—Mr. James M. K. Southwick, who has been ill, is able to be out.

—Mrs. Alex. Barret of New York is at her cottage on Catherine street.

—The cabs are getting numerous, but as yet there is little business for them.

—Mr. William Mathers is expected home from the South early next month.

—Schooner Robert J. Carter is on her way back from Cuba with a cargo of sugar.

—The stockholders of schooner Young Brothers are in receipt of dividend No. 2.

—Dr. George L. Wilcox of New York is on a flying visit to his brother, Mr. O. F. Wilcox.

—Mr. J. P. Balshaw, formerly of this city, is now residing at Blackburn, Lancashire, England.

—Schooner yacht Clytie sailed for Gloucester this morning. Her new owner, Mr. Preston, is on board.

—The old building on the corner of Thames and Frank streets is down, and the debris nearly carted off.

—Lieutenant W. E. Almy of the Fifth U. S. cavalry, has joined his regiment at Fort Reno, Indian Territory.

—Court Wanton, A. O. F. A., will hold an anniversary celebration on May 5, when it is proposed to have a collation and dance.

—Cutter yacht Zigeuner, owned by Mr. Max Agassiz, is in the harbor. She has been laid up at New Bedford during the winter.

—Schooner yacht Wanderer, which arrived yesterday, sailed today for Bristol. Mr. Burnham Brown and family of New York are on board.

—Mrs. Daniel LeRoy and her granddaughters, the Misses Dresser, return from New York and take possession of their cottage the last of next week.

—At the close of the meeting of Ocean Lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen, last night, the members enjoyed a very pleasant social time at their lodge room.

—Yesterday Mr. George H. Popple, past master workman of Ocean Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, received his appointment as district deputy of the lodges of the order in this district.

—Torpedo boat Stiletto was launched from her boat house at the Torpedo Station this morning and will be towed to Providence, where she will be fitted with torpedo launching tubes by the Hotchkiss Torpedo Company, whose works are in that city. She will then return to this city and have a new boiler fitted, previous to the opening of her season of practise, which is expected to be a lively one, as she will be used in testing the perfected Hotchkiss and other torpedoes.

—Postmaster Fay has arranged for an additional mail for Fall River, closing at 12.30 and leaving, for Fall River only, on the 12.50 train, giving additional facilities for trade and correspondence with that city.

—One of the United States Express wagons, driven by William Chambers, knocked down a boy by the name of Cleary on the street yesterday and cut his head. Officer Steel stopped a runaway horse, owned by Samuel Albro, yesterday.

—St. George's Church is receiving attention from cleaners and decorators, and will remain closed for service until Sunday of next week. The walls are to be tinted a neutral shade, and other improvements, for some time under consideration, will be made.

—While engaged in tearing down the old building corner Thames and Franklin street, the workmen yesterday found a copy of the Daily News dated in 1854, but printed only on one side. It was a relic from the time when the News was printed in the building.

—Mr. J. M. Mead, proprietor of the Park House, has just completed a thorough renovation of that once popular house, which has been put in order for the coming season. Mr. Mead has already let a number of rooms for election week, when his house promises to be crowded.

—James A. Gould whose case of embezzlement of $20 from the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co. has been before the court several times came up Friday and his council, Mr. Hathawny of Fall River, admitted that he had left and defaulted his bond, which was $100. Mr. S. T. Hubbard was bondsman.

—This morning Mayor Coggeshall and City Solicitor Sheffield left for Providence, where the resolution, adopted by the board of aldermen Thursday night, in relation to the power of the board of health to expend money, will be presented to Governor Davis, with the request that it be propounded to the supreme court.

—Patrick and Catherine Finn have sold to John H. Finn one undivided half part of a piece of land with improvements thereon, bounded as follows:—Northerly, 100 feet, on land of Weaver; easterly, 60 feet, on Spring street; southerly, 100 feet, on Dixon street, and westerly, 60 feet, on land now or formerly of Araselia G. Potter.

—The lecture on the Passion Play of Oberammergau by Rev. Father Coyle will be given at the Opera House tomorrow evening. It will be illustrated by Professor Turner of Boston, who has a number of very fine views. Owing to the number of views and the fact that the lecture itself is necessarily of considerable length the address will begin promptly at 8.

—Clarence A. Hammett, agent, has sold for Sarah E. Norman to David Booth a building lot bounded southerly, 34 feet, on Pope street; easterly, 92.4 feet, on Anthony street; northerly, 35.3 feet, on land of grantor, and westerly, 63 feet, partly on land of grantor and Edward C. Smith. Mr. Booth has already commenced the erection of a two-story French roof cottage on the lot.

—Mr. J. C. Borden of Fall River, who during the winter has made several short visits to his residence at Goose Neck, this morning brought down about seventy-five of the schoolmates of his children for a picnic at his summer home. The party went via the Ocean drive, in four of Stewart's drags, to Goose Neck, and will return up the avenue, leaving on the 5.15 train.

—The Newport Laundry is just now busily employed in beating carpets and rugs and doing much other work once considered a part of the regular housekeeping and done at home, but now much better done at the laundry. Besides this the laundry is very busily engaged, for this season of the year, on fine washing, for doing which it has unexcelled facilities, and its work on which is giving the best satisfaction.

—The Young Ladies Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, connected with St. Mary's parish in this city, has recently organized with an excellent membership. The sodality, like the flourishing ones in the Cathedral parish, Providence, St. Joseph's Church in this city, and in many parishes throughout the Catholic world, is affiliated with the united sodalities. This union of the church societies into one grand organization is found to create an interest in the work not hitherto achieved by the various local societies working apart.

—Yesterday afternoon as Mr. James Anthony was driving up Spring street, a led horse attached to the rear of his wagon became frightened, and pulled the wagon over, throwing out the driver and a little girl. Neither was hurt. A short time after Mr. R. Lawton was driving down Spring street in a gig, one wheel of which broke near Pope street. Owing to the presence of mind of the driver the horse was stopped before any damage was done. On Thames street about 4 o'clock Mr. Richard Reynolds ran over George Quarry, the young son of Mr. George Quarry, cutting his head and bruising his leg, but not seriously injuring him.

THE ARCANUM ENTERTAINMENT.

The last of the course of entertainments under the auspices of Coronet Council, Royal Arcanum, took place last evening in the lodge room in Odd Fellows' Hall. Past Regent Frank G. Harris presided and music was furnished by the Newport orchestra. The paper of the evening was by Head Master Frank E. Thompson of the Rogers High School and its subject, "The Alchemists." The paper sketched briefly the history of alchemy from the earliest times to the death of Brice, the last of the alchemists, in the Seventeenth century. There were two classes of alchemists, the honest workers for a method by which the baser metals could be transmuted into gold, and for the elixir of life, and the charlatans who made cunning devices to deceive the credulous. A graphic description was given of the alchemist at work in his laboratory, endeavoring to do what no man has ever accomplished, the making of gold from nothing. The endeavors of Albertus Magnus, Paracelsus, De Lisle, Roger Bacon and Price to this end were briefly touched. To the alchemists modern chemistry is indebted for many important accidental discoveries, the use of the retort, filtration and distillation, the uses of carbonates of potash, sulphuric acid, and many other features in the chemical and medicinal arts and in the cure and prevention of disease. Mr. Thompson concluded his lecture with the reading of N. P. Willis's graphic poem on the death of the alchemist. A cordial vote of thanks was extended to the lecturer for his interesting lecture, which had evidently been the subject of deep research and careful preparation.

After refreshments had been served a large number of the audience went to the hall in the second story of the building, where three hours were very pleasantly passed in dancing. Music was furnished by the Newport orchestra, Mr. Herbert, leader, and Mr. W. H. Allen was prompter. The floor committee consisted of Messrs. Frank G. Harris, John P. Sanborn, W. H. Lee, J. T. Wright and H. T. Easton, who had been in charge of the winter's course of entertainments, and Mr. William J. Cozzens.

POLICE NOTES.

P. R. Carr has been fined for drunkenness.

Sigourney B. Goffe is back from the state farm. He expects to return soon.

S. Albro has been sent to jail for ten days for drunkenness.

Officer Dunbar is on sick leave.

Officer Weaver found a telephone wire down across Dixon street, near Byrnes's court, yesterday.

Janitor Burrell amuses the prisoners by telling them war stories.

Officer Hammond keeps very neat books at the station.

The members of the police force are expected to pay their dog licenses the same as other folks.

Dan Falvey of Providence, a brother of the well-known light-weight boxer, Jack Falvey, lately came to Newport for the sale of an instantaneous nickle plating preparation, warranted to cover the brasslest brass with a handsome nickle appearance, on application. His efforts were not in accordance with the local regulations and one of the officers brought him into the station, where he ornamented Captain Hammond's watch chain. Since then he has roped in about all the local pool players, proving himself more of an expert on a pool table than any one in town, and has rounded up by being requested by the police to leave the city, as there appeared to be nothing further for him to do here.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TOMORROW.

First Baptist Church—Subject for evening service, "The Good Choice."

Thames-street Methodist Church—The pastor, Rev. George W. Hunt, will preach at 3 P. M., on "The Life of Faith." The 7.30 P. M. service will be for Rhode Island Lodge, I. O. O. F., who will attend in a body; the pastor's subject will be, "Who is My Neighbor?"

At Shiloh Baptist Church a memorial service will be held for the late Mrs. Hannah Woodens, for twenty years a teacher in the Sunday school. Rev. H. N. Jeter will preach on "Truthfulness and the Reward."

The subject for the evening service at Highway Mission will be "Sin."

Rev. Dr. C. G. Gillilat will officiate at St. Mary's Church, South Portsmouth, at 11 A. M., and at Holy Cross Chapel, Middletown, at 2.30 P. M. Owing to repairs to the church there will be no service at St. George's.

There will be no vesper service at St. Joseph's Church.

Rev. W. F. B. Jackson will preach his farewell sermon at Emmanuel Church.

At the Channing Memorial Church Dr. Cutter will preach upon "The Mafia and Foreign Immigration."

GENERAL SERVICES.

Protestant Episcopal.

TRINITY PARISH, Rev. George J. Magill, rector. Holy Communion every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock in Kay Chapel; morning service at 10.45, evening service at 4 o'clock in Trinity Church; Service for Scandinavians at 10.30 A. M. and 8 P. M. in Kay Chapel. Sunday school at 2.30 P. M. The Holy Communion is also celebrated in Trinity Church at 10.45 on the first Sunday in the month and when the Sunday is a special feast.

CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN, THE EVANGELIST, Poplar street, Rev. E. L. Buckey. Holy Communion every Sunday morning at 7.30; also in connection with the 10.30 service on the second Sunday of the month. Morning prayer and Litany at 10.30. Evensong at 7.30. Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, Rev. R. B. Peet, rector. Morning prayer at 11 A. M.; evening prayer at 7.30 P. M.; Sunday school at 2 P. M.

ST. MARY'S PARISH, South Portsmouth, R. I., Rev. George Herbert Patterson, rector. ST. MARY'S CHURCH, first and third Sundays. Litany, sermon and Holy Communion, 10.00 A. M.; other Sundays, Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11.00 A. M.; Sunday school, 10 A. M. HOLY CROSS CHAPEL, Evening Prayer, 2.30 P. M.; Sunday school, 3.30 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Rhode Island avenue, Rev. C. G. Gillilat, D. D. Services—Early celebration every Sunday at 8 A. M. and first Sunday in month at 11 A. M. Services with sermon 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday school at 3.00 P. M. and children's service at 3.15.

ST. COLUMBA, THE BERKELEY MEMORIAL CHAPEL, southeast Cliffs, Middletown, Rev. John B. Dinan minister in charge. Services at 10.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 P. M.

Baptist.

FIRST CHURCH, Rev. R. P. Tuller, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.; Bible service at 3 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 6.45 P. M. MISSION CHAPEL, Tilley avenue, Sunday school at 3.00 P. M. Service at 7.30 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH, Rev. S. W. Stevens, pastor. Sunday school at 10.30 A. M.; preaching at 3 and 7.30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., pastor. Morning service at 10.45; evening service at 7.30; Bible school at 3 P. M.

SHILOH CHURCH, Rev. H. N. Jeter, pastor. Sermon at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.; Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

FIRST CHURCH, Rev. W. A. Luce. Sermon at 10.45 A. M. except on first Sunday of month, when communion at 10.45 and sermon at 7.30 P. M.; Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.; prayer-meeting at 7.30 P. M.

THAMES-STREET, Rev. G. W. Hunt. Prayer-meeting at 9.30 A. M. Sunday school at 10.30 A. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. Praise and Conference meeting at 7.30 P. M.

MIDDLETOWN FOUR CORNERS, Rev. J. F. Cooper, pastor. Sunday school at 10.30 A.M. Preaching at 2.00 P. M. Evening service at 7.00.

SWEDISH MISSION, Annandale road, Rev. O. F. Foragren. Services at 10.45 A. M. and 7.45 P. M. Sunday school at 4 P. M. at Bethesda Mission, 331 Thames street.

MOUNT ZION, Bellevue avenue, Rev. W. R. H. Butler, D. D., pastor. Services at 10.30 A. M., 3 and 8 P. M.; Sunday school at 1.30 P. M.

Congregational.

UNITED CHURCH, Rev. Forrest F. Emerson, pastor. Worship and preaching at 10.45 A. M.; Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.; service in Pelham-street Chapel at 7.30 P. M.

UNION CHURCH, Rev. M. Van Horne, pastor; preaching at 3.00 and 7.30 P. M.; Sabbath school at 11.30 A. M.

Presbyterian.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Grace Chapel Wellington avenue and Thamesstreet, Rev. J. M. Craig, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 A. M.; Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.; evening worship conducted by the pastor at 7.45.

Roman Catholic.

ST. MARY'S, Rev. Philip Grace, D. D., and Rev. John F. Tully and Rev. James Looby, assistants. Low masses at 7, 8.15 and 9.15; high mass at 10.30 A. M.; vespers at 3 P. M.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Clarke and Toure streets, Rev. James Coyle, and Rev. Mortimer G. Downing, assistant. Low masses at 7, 8 and 9; high mass and sermon at 10.30; vespers, conference and benediction at 7.30 P. M.

Unitarian.

CHANNING MEMORIAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. George W. Cutter, minister. Morning service at 10.45; Sunday school at 12, noon. Service of song and lecture at 7.30 P. M. in the church parlors.

Young Men's Christian Association.

Service at 9.30 A. M. and 6 P. M. at rooms, 165 Thames street.

Friends.

MEETING-HOUSE, Marlborough street. Morning service at 10.30; First day school at 12 M.; evening service at 7.30.

Highway Mission.

HIGHWAY MISSION, 331 Thames street, under the Christian Alliance of the Four Fold Gospel, conducted by Elder W. S. Woodworth, missionary. Services at 7.15 P. M. Sunday school at 6 P. M.

U. S. N. Training Station.

Coaster's Harbor Island—Rev. W. O. Holway, chaplain; Services at 10.30 A. M.

JAMESTOWN.

ST. MATTHEW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. W. S. Child, S. T. D., in charge. Services 7.30, 10.45 A. M., 7.45 P. M.; Sunday school 2.30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. G. B. Smith. Preaching services 11 A. M., 7.45 P. M.; Sunday school 9.45 A. M.

For addition Local News see fifth page.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Cargo freshly-mined free-burning CORBIN RED ASH
COAL
Lately discharged and for sale
—BY—
PINNIGER & MANCHESTER

House Cleaning.
We are making a special effort to please and accommodate the public in our carpet-cleaning department at this season. Send us your carpets and rugs at once.
Mattresses renovated and made over. Furniture dipped in naphtha.
Lace Curtains and draperies a special feature. Blankets scoured without shrinking them. Family washing by the week or month.
First-class laundry work guaranteed. Orders by telephone to
J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,
306 Thames Street, or at the Works.
NEWPORT LAUNDRY CO.,
Pond Ave. and Warner St.

TOILET SETS
At Reduced Prices
During this week.
14 sets at $2.00; former price $2.50
10 sets at 2.50; former price 3.00
9 sets at 4.00; former price 4.50
ERASTUS P. ALLAN.
131 & 133 Thames Street.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

From the 16th up to and including the 25th April, 1891, before the BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Newport, the following-named persons made applications for license under the provisions of Chapter 816 of the Public Statutes of Rhode Island, to sell pure Spirituous, Intoxicating and Malt Liquors within the limits of the city, viz.:—

ERNST VOIGT, 59 Houston Avenue.

The above to manufacture, or sell at wholesale or retail, and the following to sell at retail only:—

CROHANE D. CURRAN, 55 Long Wharf.
LAWRENCE J. BARRY, 472 Thames Street.
JOHN G. WEAVER, Jr., Manager "Ocean House," Bellevue Avenue.
THOMAS FORGAN, 37 West Broadway, corner Oak Street.
LAWRENCE P. SULLIVAN, 518 Thames Street.
MICHAEL L. FINN, 610 Thames Street.

To sell at retail only.

THE BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS will be in session on Saturday, May 9th 1891, at ten o'clock A. M., at their office in Mill street, when opportunity will be given for remonstrants to be heard before acting upon said applications or granting licenses under them.

Published by the License Commissioners.
HARWOOD E. READ,
SAMUEL McADAM,
STEPHEN P. SLOCUM.

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.

NEW BOOKS.
Jerry, by Sarah Barnwell Elliott.
On the Heights (paper edition), by Berthold Auerbach.
Our Italy, by Charles Dudley Warner.
Rand-McNally's Official Railway Guide for April.
Maiden's Choosing, by the author of Margaret Kent (paper edition).
—AT—
C. E. HAMMETT, JR.'S,
202 THAMES STREET.

Balzac's Ursula,
Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley.
Excursions in Art and Letters, by Wm. W. Story.
One of Our Conquerors, by George Meredith.
The Risen Dead, by Florence Marryat.
Ardath, the Story of a Dead Self, by Marie Corelli.
The Peerless Cook Book, by Mrs. D. A. Lincoln; price 15c.
GEORGE H. CARR,
NO. 172 THAMES STREET.

Stop at Clarke's
AND SEE THE
PICTURE
Given Away
WITH THE
New York Recorder.

A Field of Tares.
Franklin Square Library.
A Love Match, by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.
Sardou's Cleopatra, by A. D. Hall.
Susan Fielding, by Mrs. Annie Edwards.
FOR SALE BY
NEW YORK BOOK CO.,
142 THAMES STREET.

C. H. FLETCHER'S
COMBINATION
Sale and Boarding Stable,
Corner Pine and Potter Streets,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Extensive and direct shipper of horses. Headquarters in Rhode Island for
Horses at Lowest Possible Prices.
Just arrived, Peter O'Brien of St. Lawrence county, New York, with ten horses, as good as money can buy. This is a lot of horses for ladies and gentlemen, fine driving, and should attract the attention of lovers of fine horses. In weights from 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. Also Mr. Owen Beony of Indiana, with one car, twenty horses, embracing some extra pairs, in weights from 2,100 to 3,100 lbs. Some fine Saddle Horses. We call the attention of buyers to call and see this commodious stock of horses. Such a lot seldom reaches Providence market, and should be seen to be appreciated. Also extensive dealers in new and second-hand Carriages of every description, and Harnesses. J. R. JENKINS,
Telephone 1112-2. Manager.

Twenty-two
NEW SPRING STYLES IN
ChamberFurniture
Now on our floor.
We ask your inspection of the "Peerless" adjustable mirror attachment.
EDWARD P. MARSH,
101 & 103 Thames Street.

The above cut represents the
"R. & G." CORSETS,
One of the best makes of corsets in America. These corsets possess actual virtues: they are extra long in the waist, have small bust, made of coutil, boned with best French horn and superior in various ways to many other makes. We have the sole agency for them in this city. We have them in white and black in sizes from 18 to 36 inch. Try them, and if you don't like them you can return them to us.
In consequence of many additional new makes of corsets we find our corset department too crowded, and to gain space quickly we have decided to name these exceptional prices on the following corsets:—
The celebrated "Watch Spring," regular price $1.25, for only 89c.
Genuine C. P. and P. D., regular price $1.75 for $1.40.
Sateen C. P. and P. D., regular price $2.50, for $1.85.
German Woven Corsets, regular price 75c., for 69c.
It should be borne in mind that these special prices are for one object only, namely, to gain room for us, and ladies are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity and thereby save money, as these prices will be discontinued as soon as our object is gained.

The Bee Hive,
159 THAMES STREET.